INSURANCE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVII NO. 90--- BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 16 1929 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
20 Apr.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Naldera@ ..	All	16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	vessels	19,000
11 ,,	Mantua@ ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	will	11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda@ ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..	now	11,000
8 ,,	Morea@ ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	sail	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan@ ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..	direct	16,619
6 July	Rajputana@ ..		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..	from	10,946
20 ,,	Maloja@ ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura@ ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera ..	without	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa@ ..	transship	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda@ ..	ment	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea@ ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
12 ,,	Commorin x ..	Aden	15,132
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

@ Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows :—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929 3 p. m.		
18th Apr.	Domala	8441
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
26th ,,	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th May	Sydney Maru	Straits & Japan.
10th ,,	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
20th ,,	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Sado Maru ..	5898	5 Apl.	16 April
@Tottori Maru ..	5973	17 ,,	30 ,,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Apl.	4 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	14 ,,
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 ,,
Bengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 ,,
@Hakodate Maru	5303	20 May.	2 June.
@Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 ,,

@Do not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	20 May
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 ,,	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 ,,	17 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	15 May	22 May
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 ,,	6 June.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 28738.
Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	10th April.	16th April.
Shunko Maru ..	24th ,,	7th May
Chifuku Maru ..	9th May	22nd ,,
Yokoh Maru ..	15th ,,	25th ,,
Honolulu Maru..	2 th ,,	nd June
Sumatra Maru..	8th June	22nd ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
17th April	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
19th ,,	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
22nd ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
24th ,,	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
1st May	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs.-Fridays, and Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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London Bankers—The Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Threadneedle Street, London E. C. 2.
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Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

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Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves ! !

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,923.
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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

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Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Competent WEAVING MASTER well versed in heavy size by an Ahmedabad Mills having about 1,200 Looms, pay very decent.—Apply with terms and testimonials. Box No. 2271 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32055

WANTED—HEAD CLERK, must be experienced, reliable and hardworking and have full knowledge of office routine. Only those who have had previous experience in a cotton office need apply. Applications should be made in person between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. to GILL & CO., Lloyd Building, Graham Road.
A 32088

WANTED— STUDENTS and CLERKS to learn Book-keeping, Accountancy, Shorthand and French at home by Post, and to earn certificates, diplomas and degrees. Apply for prospectus with Four one Anna stamps to:—INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE. HANAMAN FALIA, BARODA.
A 32070

WANTED—for moffusil, an experienced kind natured full time LADY GRADUATE, European or Indian to act as Companion to a Lady of a very high class Hindu family and also to act as Companion and Tutor to her three girls under twelve. Apply with ttstimonials Mrs NARSIDAS 20, Nepean Sea Road.
A R1554

WANTED—for a large Cotton Mill up-country, a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER. Must have considerable experience of Boilers, Engines and Electricity. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2273 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle.
A 32067

A CLERK with good knowledge of English, Book-keeping and must have good speed in typewriting. Well versed in correspondence. Pay Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications. Apply in own handwriting to B. M. VENCOBA RAO, Superintendent, Office of the Military Secretary to His Highness the Nawab, Ruler of Bhopal, BHOPAL.
A 32063

MEDICAL.

ELEKTRIC and SCIENTIFIC HAN MASSAGE & VAPOUR BATH. Violet Ray treatment. Nurses in attendance. Sitaram Building. K. BLOCK, 1st floor, Palton Road, Chawford Market.
R1555

MOTORS and ACCESSORIES

MINERVA LIMOUSIIE LANDAULETTE, Luxurious Zanana Car and unusually roomy full seven seater Powered by a Silent Knight Minerva Motor. Upholstered in Bedford Cord and painted Ivory White. Wire Wheels and complete equipment Cost Rs. 18,000 very little used. For sale Rs. 4,000 or near offer. Apply Box No. 2269. Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1545

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE ATTENTION OF JURYMEN is directed to the Preliminary Jury lists published in the Bombay Government Gazette of the 11th instant.

Suggestions for alternations or correction in the said lists should be sent in writing to the clerk of the Crown or the undersigned on or before the 18th instant.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
15th April, 1929.
32086

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, 16th April, 1929, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time). for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1928;
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Sir Leslie Hudson and Messrs. G. L. Winterbotham and A. Kirke Smith as Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 20th April, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For The Bombay Company, Limited.
C. H. GOODALL.,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 20th March, 1929.
31982

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, 16th April, 1929, at 2-45 p.m. (Standard Time). for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1928.
2. To declare a Dividend on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company.
3. To confirm the appointments of Sir Leslie Hudson and Messrs. G. L. Winterbotham and A. Kirke Smith.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 20th April, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For The Bombay Company, Limited.
C. H. GOODALL.,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 20th March, 1929.
31981

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN continuation of this office Advertisement, dated 17th November, 1928, appearing in the Kaira Vartman and other papers fresh applications from Graduates, holding degrees of B.A., B.E. or L.C.E., are hereby invited for the posts of Chief Officer and the Accountant of the Kaira District Local Board, Nadiad.

If a suitable candidate is available for the combined post of the Chief Officer and the Engineer his pay will be Rs. 250—50|1—500 and the pay of the combined post of the Secretary and the Accountant will be Rs. 100—5—150.

The intending candidates should apply to the Undersigned on or before the 15th of May, 1929, stating the age, the year in which he was graduated and the length of service if any rendered with the testimonials.

Time barred applications will not be considered.

DADUBHAI P. DESAI,
President, Kaira D. L. B.,
Nadiad.
Nadiad, 13th April, 1929.
32080

THE BALLY JUTE COMPANY, LD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

WARRANT FOR DIVIDENDS at Rs. 3-8-0 per share on Preference Shares and Rs. 30 per share on Ordinary Shares for the half-year ended 31st March, 1929, will be issued to Registered Shareholders on application.

GEORGE HENDERSON & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 11th April, 1929.
32079

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CELLS, ALKALINE, ELECTRIC TRAIN LIGHTING.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for the supply of Cells, Alkaline, Electric Train Lighting." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
15th April, 1929.
32083

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BRONZE, BRASS, COPPER, LEAD, WHITE METAL, CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL SCRAP, CONDEMNED BOILER SHELLS, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap material, which can be seen at the Mechanical Shops, Parel, the Railway's Wharf, at Sewri Bunder and the Branch Stores Depot, Jhansi.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for the purchase of Scrap Material." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
13th April, 1929.
32066

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHAWA KARAN KILOTH, KUNHAMED KALA KARNAVAN, of Chawa Karan Kiloth Tarward of Tellicherry Mapla Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned.

ALL PERSONS having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of vacant land, or ground at the junction of Bapu Khote Street and Banyan Street in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 276 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2968 and 1085, New No. 8259, Old Survey No. 2098 and New Survey No. 1245 and Cadastral Survey No. 2524 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6278, Street Nos. 35-100-102, Bapu Khote Street and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the Banian Street, on or towards the South by the Pydhoni Road, on or towards the West by the property of Sulleman Cassum Ebrahim and others and on or towards the East by the property of Esmail Beg Mahomed and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

WADIA GHANDY & CO,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 15th April, 1929.
32087

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of COOVERBAI, widow of Virji Khimji, late of Bombay, Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Caste, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

VELJI KHIMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay, the brother of the husband of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) K. M. TALYARKHAN.

The 12th day of April, 1929.
Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
32074

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1, each extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs 2 for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chitoor District, S. India.
(Advt.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDCTION.

Suit No. 1392 of 1928.

VITHALDAS ODHAVJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort in Bombay .. Plaintiff.

vs.

1. PURSHOTTAM MORARJI, 2. POPATLAL PURSHOTTAM, 3. NATHALAL PURSHOTTAM, 4. RAGHUNATH SUNDERJI, 5. HARIDAS SUNDERJI, all of Moda in Kathiawar Hindu Inhabitants, Members of a Joint and undivided Hindu family residing at Moda near Jamnagar in Kathiawar, who formerly carried on business in the name of Messrs. Morarji Velji at Mandvi outside the Fort in Bombay. .. Defendants.

To,

The 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed this suit to recover from the defendants herein the sum of Rs. 6,012-8-0 with interest and costs and that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 22nd day of May, 1929, when you are required to attend at the High Court at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) in person or by an advocate and that in default of your doing so, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated the 16th day of April, 1929.
KANGA & CO,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
32085

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

(Rules 1 and 5, Order V, act V of 1908).

Civil Suit o. 458 of 1928.

IN THE COURT OF SUB-JUDGE II CLASS AT RAIPUR.

JASKARAN .... Plaintiff
HANSRAJ .... Defendant.
Claim—Rs. 768|13|-.

To,

HANSRAJ son of Rabji, caste Gujarati, resident of Bijarra Tahsil Rewa State District.

WHEREAS plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 768|13|- you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 22nd day of April, 1929, at o'clock in the 11 noon to answer the claim; and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 13th day of April 1929.

Seal.

B.O.
KRISHNA RAO,
for Judge.
32081

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT TULSI PIPE ROAD, OFF FURGUSSON ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1230 of 1926 (The Central Bank of India Ltd. vs. Gopalji Ramji and others) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 P.M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of vacant land of Foras freehold tenure situate at Tulsi Pipe Road off Furgusson Road Parel, admeasuring about 24120 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 292, 318, 694, 700, 748, 749, 673, New Nos. C/12301, 12664, New Survey Nos. 2/2759, 1/2756, Cadastral Survey No. 162 (part) of Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 1058(2), 1062 (2), Street Nos. 63A, 67A and bounded on the East partly by the property formerly of the Sun Mills Co., Ltd., and now of the Madhavrao Scindhia Mills Co., Ltd., and partly by the property of B. B. & C. I. Railway, on the West by Tulsi Pipe Road, on the North partly by a piece of land which Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver in Suit No. 1230 of 1926 has contracted to sell to the members of the Yarkari Samaj and partly by the property of Manilal Harilal and another and partly by Sun Mill Road and on the South by the property of B. B. & C. I. Railway.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES (BUNGALOWS) AT KIRKEE AND BHAMBHURDA, MAHABLESHWAR AND PIECE OF VACANT LAND AT FERGUSSON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vacha & Co., Attorneys for Lady Aimai Hormusji Wadia (Vendor) the administratrix of the estate of Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant at 4-P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

(a) All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement and buildings standing thereon known as "Rose Bank", situate partly at Kirkee and partly at Bhambhurda, admeasuring about 26 acres, 37 gunthas bearing Survey Nos. 16 to 19 Pot No. 1, Record of Rights Nos. 16, etc., and assessed by the Municipality under No. 172 and bounded on the North by the British Government farm on the South by the property of Mr. Vaidya, on the West by G. I. P. Rly and on the East by the Road leading from Poona to Kirkee.

(b) All that piece of leasehold land together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, known as "Bohemia", situate at Mahableshwar, admeasuring about 14 acres, 12 gunthas and described and particularly denoted as R. Survey No. 20 in a certain map or plan of Malcolm Peth deposited in the Office of the Collector of Satara and is bounded on the East by R. S. Nos. 67, 121 and part of Public Road and beyond that S. No. 39 on the West by Public Road and beyond that R. S. No. 133, on the North by Public Road and beyond that R. S. No. 69 and on the South by Public Road and beyond that R. S. No. 123.

(c) All that piece of vacant freehold land without access, situate on the North side of Fergusson Road, admeasuring about 4613 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old No. 304, New Nos. 12325, 12326, New Survey No. 12/2793, Cadastral Survey No. 438 of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 2165, Street No. 1161, and bounded on the North by the property of Balkrishna Vithoba on the East and South by the property of the Star of India Mills Ltd, and on the West by Government ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Vacha & Co., Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT DEWJI CANJI AND OTHERS.

On Sunday, the 21st instant Messrs. Bennett and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2-30 P.M. (S. T). at "Anne Ville", Ghod Bunder Road, Santa Cruz, valuable household furniture, dining table and chairs, large mirror back side-board, crockery and platedware, Chesterfield and silk-lined drawing-room suites, mirror back cabinets, silver show and book-cases, writing tables, wooden and iron double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing and chest of drawers, blackwood leatherlined sofas, rich large carpets, easy chairs, teapoys etc. etc.

The property of a gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BELLASIS ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadvani and others and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Rajaballi Gulamalli pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th December 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 22nd APRIL 1929 at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Southern side of Bellasis Road Bombay containing by admeasurement 388 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 792 and 3023, New No. 7960, Old Survey Nos. 2585 and 4418, New Survey No. 4924 and Cadastral Survey No. 1414 Division Byculla and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos 705, 411 and Street Nos. 150, 152, 143 and 145 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Haji Abdu Karim Haji Ebrahim, on or towards the West by the property of Cowasji Hormusji, on or towards the North by Bellasis Road and on or towards the South by the property of Essufali Abdulali.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 16th April, 1929, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock the following goods:—

Plasterworks (Statues), Brandy and wine, 22 Packages P-goods, Hardware Toys, Motor springs, Air-gun and shots, Sky sticks, Radio and Radio Parts, Tobacco, Films, Electric goods Rubber Solution iron of sorts, etc. etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES NEW BIJAPORE STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1929, at 2 P.M. (S. T). at the Cotton Depot, Sewree near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton:

12 Bales New Bijapore Stapled Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots being knocked down.

MENESS & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 P. M.

Never will you be more stirred—Every emotion is yours, for this is the Perfect Motion Picture

EMIL JANNINGS

As the Mad Czar Paul

IN

THE PATRIOT

A Paramount Superb Sound Picture.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A story of Imperial Russia before the Revolution.

MY OFFICIAL WIFE

Featuring a Great Cast including

IRENE RICH

CONWAY TEARLE

An Enthralling Melodrama of a woman's vengeance amid the desperate intrigues of Czarist Russia.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

LAST PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT At 9-30 p. m.

DICK NORTON'S REVUE COMPANY

Presents

CABARET NIGHTS

A Fast Running Musical Revue.

Booking at Rose & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Wed. 17th and Thursday 18th April at 9-30 p. m.

TWO VOCAL CONCERTS

By

HIRABAI

Principal, NUTAN SANGEET VIDYALAYA, Poona.

Assisted by her Sisters

KAMLABAI & SARASWATI

Also a fine display of Jaltarang by

MASTER DATOO

A special select programme on each day.

Admission :— Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 and 1-2.

INCLUSIVE OF TAX.

Plan Open at the Theatre.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

AT 9-30 P.M.

Location:—Byculla, Opp. Fire Baigade Office.

G. A. CIRCUS

OF BOMBAY

40 TRAINED ANIMALS 40

60 Star Artists Europeans, Japanese and Indians 60

AND ROYAL MANAGERIE OF

African Lions, Royal Bengal Tigor, Ceylon Elephants, Horses, Ponies, Goats, Monkey, Dogs, Etc., Etc.

COME AND SEE

Prof. SAMAD

with his wild animal friends.

See the Great Troupe of Trapezests, Cyclists, Clowns Equilibrists, Boneless-Girl-Dancers, Wire Walkers, Risely Acts, Miraculous Balancing, Aerial Acts, Dental Trapeze, Etc.

WEDNESDAY TWO SHOWS

5 p.m. & 9-30 p.m.

ANCIENT GLORIES OF HALEBID

FATHER HERAS' RESEARCHES

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Historical Society and their friends was held on Thursday, 4th instant, in the Prince of Wales' Museum, Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai presiding. The Rev. H. Heras, S. J., Professor of Indian History, St. Xavier's College, delivered a very interesting lantern lecture on "A Visit to the Village of Halebid." Halebid, now an insignificant village in the Mysore State, had been the capital of the Hoysala Emperors from the 12th to the 14th century. But Father Heras commenced his lecture with the history of Halebid some centuries before the rise of the Hoysala family into power, by indentifying the spot with the ancient city of Priparvata, that was the capital of a branch of the early Kadamba family. In studying the monuments and ruins of modern Halebid, the learned lecturer divided them into civil and religious monuments. First of all he described the walls of the old town, as well as those of the royal enclosure, and then he made a special reference to the architecture and sculpture of the Hoysala Empire. In this connection he spoke of the origin and evolution of the Hoysala style, which he said, was a natural development of the Kadamba architecture. The beautiful slides illustrating this part of the lecture showed some of the best specimens of Hindu sculpture. The beautiful perforated stone screens; the artistic figures and the 'dvarapalakas,' he said, have no rival in Indian sculpture elsewhere. At the conclusion of his lecture, Father Heras drew the attention of his audience to some of the carvings representing battle scenes on the walls of the Halebid temples. These carvings offer much material for the study of the art of warfare during the Hoysala period.

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai warmly thanked the lecturer for his researches in the history of Karnataka, and spoke of the wonderful buildings and temples he himself had been when touring southern India.

GOVERNOR'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR BOMBAY

The following donations have been received in aid of the above fund—

Amount previously acknowledged. Rs. 14,26,035/13/4 Messrs. Mohanlal Vallamji & Co., Rs. 5/0/0 Messrs. The P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., Part proceeds of sale of Visitors Rs. 250/0/0, Passes during January 1929. Trimbak Sadashiv Bhat Esq. 1/14/0, Trustees of the Sir Sassoon David Charity Trust Fund—First instalment of the donation of Rs. 2 1/2 lacs for the Sir Sassoon David Hospital Rs. 50,00/0/0, The Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, (Fine recovered from Mr. Navinchand Sarupchand) Rs. 10/0/0, Messrs. The P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.,—Part proceeds of sale of Visitors Passes during February 1929. Rs. 225/0/0, Sunderrao D. Navalkar Esq. Rs. 11/0/0, The Trustees of the Port of Bombay. 5,000/0/0, Balance of an entertainment fund raised by the Officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service (Through Mr. S. Ratnam), Rs. 26/10/0, The Karlekar Grand Circus Company (Through Sir Vasantrao Dabholker). Rs. 1,500/0/0, Messrs. The P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.,—Part proceeds of sale of Visitors Passes during March 1929. Rs. 600/0/0, Total Rs. 14,83,665/5/4.

Amount promised but not yet received. Rs. 15,000.

All donations, however small, will be thankfully received by the Hony. Treasurer, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

100,000 CLIENTS

Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India, Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes, on 20th October, 1928—"Have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

WIRELESS AS DIRECTION FINDER

CAPT. BYRD'S EXERIENCE IN THE ANTARCTIC

The Marconi International Marine Communication Co., Ltd., write:—

The value of the wireless direction finder as an aid to navigation on all the seven seas is fully recognised to-day, but the fact is not usually appreciated that in some parts of the world the wireless direction finder provides the only reliable means of taking relative bearings.

SECURITY FOR EXPLORERS.

Observations previously made at the Poles had shown that as the magnetic North and South were approached the ordinary compass became highly erratic, which, on many occasions, has proved a considerable obstacle to exploring parties. Until the sceince of wireless direction finding attained its present pitch of practical perfection, there was no means of obviating the difficulty of obtaining bearings when visibility was bad or doubtful. With this instrument, however, modern explorers are secured against the great dangers of getting lost as their ships approach the Poles.

CAPT. BYRD'S REPORT.

Capt. Byrd, whose scientific expedition in the Antarctic, with an aeroplane and the two base ships "City of New York" and the "Eleanor Bolling", has penetrated far into the Antarctic, has in a recent report made special mention of the value of his wireless direction finder. His report is as follows:—

"Through the aid of radio direction finding equipment, with which both of the expedition's ships are equipped, Captain Brown picked up the whaling steamer C. A. Larsen at a time when all the regular compasses on both the "City of New York" and the "Eleanor Bolling" were rendered completely useless because of the proximity of the magnetic Pole."

Capt. Byrd has also found his wireless telephone equipment of great value during his present expedition and in recent years wireless telephony has played an important part in commercial as well as scientific enterprises in the far South. A number of Antarctic Whalers have been equipped with Marconi 1/2 KW telephone sets, with which they have on occasions been heard over distances of more than 2,000 miles. Normally communication is maintained between whalers and the factory ships and the whaling station at St. Georgia up to distances of 700 and 750 miles. A number of Marconi Direction Finders have been fitted to these craft and have been found invaluable in assisting the navigators to return quickly to the base with their catch, and in emergencies to steer direct to other members of the Fleet.

Before the advent of wireless in Southern Waters the movement of whalers from the Mother ship frequently had to be considerably restricted owing to the unreliability of compass bearings, and even so it would sometimes be found that one whaler would discover more whales than it could deal with while others were searching in vain.

Marconi Wireless Telephone and Direction Finders have obviated both these difficulties.

"THE RATIONALIST"

"The Rationalist", an organ of the Punjab Rationalist Association, Lahore, will be started from the 1st May 1929. It will advocate rationalism.

Rationalism teaches that conduct should be based on reason and knowledge. It knows nothing of divine guidance or interference; it excludes supernatural hopes and fears; it regards happiness as man's proper aim. It affirms that progress is only possible through liberty, which is at once a right and a duty; and, therefore, seeks to remove every barrier to the fullest equal freedom of thought, action and speech. It declares that theology is condemned by reason as superstitious, and by experience as mischievous, and assails it as the historic enemy of progress. It accordingly seeks to dispel superstition; to spread secular education; to disestablish religion; to rationalize a morality; to promote peace; to dignify labour; to extend material well-being; and to realize the self-government of the people.

The editor is Dr. B. R. Dewan. Secretary of the Punjab Rationalist Association to whom all correspondence, contribution, etc., should be addressed.

Here's a selection for you!

LIFE AND ERICA.	Gilbert Frankau	THE BEETLE.	Richard Marsh
THE BLUE LAGOON.	H. de Vere Stacpoole	THE SHULAMITE.	Alice & Claude Askew
THE LAMP IN THE DESERT.	Ethel M. Dell	PRISONERS OF HOPE.	Cosmo Hamilton
THE COAST OF FOLLY.	Coningsby Dawson	THE WAY OF AN EAGLE.	Ethel M. Dell
THE KNAVE OF DIAMONDS.	Ethel M. Dell	THE ROCKS OF VALPRE.	Ethel M. Dell
THE BLUE BUNGALOW.	William Le Queux	CHARLES REX.	Ethel M. Dell

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POST FREE—DUTY FREE *from* LONDON

Famous Books by Famous Authors—given with Famous Cigarettes

Get a library of first rate modern fiction free! Just by enjoying the most popular quality cigarette and saving the coupons. You can have any one of these fine books for 40 coupons from 50's tins or 200 coupons from 10's packets of..

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

Golden in Colour Golden in Quality

MADE IN LONDON ENGLAND—BY CARRERAS LIMITED—EST. 1788

ENGLANDS LARGEST INDEPENDENT HYGIENIC CIGARARETTE MANUFACTURERS

P.S.5

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

Koko FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 2/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

Ward off danger of infection with FORMAMINT

FORMAMINT tablets will cure Sore Throat and, at the same time, protect you against such dangerous infections as Influenza, Measles, Diphtheria, etc. Be specially careful in crowded places where infection is always lurking. A Formamint tablet taken once in a while, will keep you safe from dangerous infectious diseases.

At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

HOW U. S. MILLS CO[illegible] COTTON

A Comparativ[illegible]

	1928-29	1927-28.		1926-27	1925-26		1924-25	1923-24
August	527,000	633,000	August	501,000	449,000	August	357,455	493,029
September	492,000	627,000	September	571,000	483,000	September	435,216	485,400
October	619,000	613,000	October	569,000	513,000	October	533,000	543,725
November	611,000	626,000	Novembe[illegible]	584,000	543,000	November	492,000	533,470
December	534,000	544,000	D[illegible]	605,000	575,000	December	532,000	464,282
January	668,000	582,000	[illegible]uar[illegible]	605,000	583,000	January	590,000	579,813
February	598,000	574,000	Febr[illegible]	590,000	567,000	February	550,000	510,201
March	633,000	581,000	March	4,000	635,000	March	583,000	486,013
Total tot March	4,682,000	4,780,00	Total to M[illegible]	[illegible],000	4,348,000	Total to March	4,072,671	4,095,933
Total for Season:	?	6,831,000	Total for [illegible]ason:	7,203,000	6,453,000	Total for Season:	6,178,871	5,688,111

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, April 15.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 369/12 for Broach J/A. on better New York Cables. There was scattered selling which depressed prices to Rs. 369/- but the market recovered in the afternoon on covering. The market closed at 3 P.M. owing to "Avan Jashan". Closing rates were as under:—

Broach	A/M.	357/8
Broach	J/A.	369/8
Oomra.	May	321
Oomra,	July	329/12
Bengal	May	263/8
Bengal	July	273

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs Patel Bros have received the following cables under 13th inst:—

New York:—July Highest 20.03 (11.17 a.m.) lowest 19.92 (at the opening)

Liverpool:—Green Ville Strike situation quiet. Think unlikely be wide—spread or violent, as both sides seem working for amicable settlement. Scattered selling.

Messrs. Langly & Co., have received the following Cable from Liverpool:—

"Weather Generally Favourable. Markets very quiet, steady owing continued good trade America and strong statistical position."

Messrs. Drennon & Co., have received the wollowing telegram from their Liverpool friends dated 12th April 1929:—

MESSRS. STUBBS AND GRINDROD.

"Market dull and inactive, background sound, no special features crop news, see nothing bearish in situation, would respond quickly any bullish news."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co., have received the following Cables from their Liverpool friends.—

"American Mills consumption for March 1929 is 6,33,000 bales Weather favourable. Preparations good. Soil conditions excellent. Market a trading affair pending developments."

Reuter:—

"Market was firm and fairly active. Prices advanced on unfavourable Eastern Belt forecast and Trade buying"

OILS & CAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS. CO., LTD.)

Bombay, April 15.

EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 564/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 116/ per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/- per ton.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations dudring 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15—4—1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F. at 8 a.m. 29.884 inches (.031 abov normal)

Change of 8 a.m) barometer in pa 24 hours.—.004

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m 83.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.0 degrees (1.7 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.8 degrees (3.3 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per pent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 167 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 24 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 1

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 5000 miles away was recorded by the seismographs inc the Colaba observatory at 2 hours 55 minutes yesterday (I. S. T.)

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 15.

Castorseeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 53/- Highest Rs. 53/5/6 Closing Rs. 52/14.

Castorseeds Sept. Delivery Opening Rs. 55/11 Highest Rs. 55/12 Closing Rs. 55/7.

Cottonseeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 4/8/10 1/2 Closing Rs. 4/9/6.

Groundnut Seeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 53/7 Highest Rs. 53/12 Closing Rs. 53/10/6.

Money Market

—:o:—

Bombay, April 15.

B.C. RATE—

T T 1|5 2[illegible]32.

D D 1|5 15|16.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1|5 15|16 Ready

Banks Selling D D 1|5 31|32 „

Banks Selling T T 1|5 15|16 April

Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 May

Banks Buying T T 1|5 31|32 April

Banks Buying D D 1|6.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 April

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 May

NEW YORK—

B.C. T T 276.

Banks Selling T T 275 1|2.

Banks Buying T T 274 1|2

Banks Buying 3 Mos.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 928.

Banks Buying D D 938.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 122 3/4.

Bank Buying 60 Days 119 3/4

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 135 1/2.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 170 1/2.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 155 1/4.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 90 7/8.

CROSS RATE—

New York—London 4.85 7/16 13th inst.

Shanghai London 2/6 5/16 15th inst.

Japan—London 1/10 13th inst.

London—Paris 124.25 13th inst.

London—Belgium 34.950 13th inst.

London—Switzerland 25.22 13th inst.

London—Italy 92.75 13th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steadier.

Gold £4-4-11.1/2 12th inst. £4-4-11-1/2 13th inst.

Silver London Ready 25 7/8 12th inst.; 25 13/16 13th inst.

Silver London Forward 25 7/8 12th inst.; 25 13/16 13th inst.

Silver New York Ready 56 1/4 12th inst.; 56 1/16 13th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 9/32 per cent. 12th inst.; 5 9/32 per cent 13h inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 11/32 per cent 12th inst.; 5 11/32 per cent 13th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Banc dof England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.

Money:—

Inter Bank Call 4-1/2 per cent.

3 mos. 4 per cent.

6 mos. per cent.

12 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

Tone o f Silver:—Dull. No special feature.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Bombay, April 16.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper due Rs. 71/7.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92.

4 per cent Loan due 19[illegible]37 Rs. 91/14.

4 per cent Loan due 1960 70 Rs. 84-1.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/8.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due [illegible] Rs. 94/6.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-4 Rs. 99/3.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 1[illegible]

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) [illegible] 1933 Rs. 100|10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102|15.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101|7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102|8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103|8.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107|8.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 81.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES—19th April sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-6-0; 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 102-14-6.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

BULLION.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 15.

Ready	21 7 6
Chaitra	21 6 9
Vaisakh	21 7 9
Jaith	21 8 3

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 15.

April	238.60
July	235.60
Oct.	235.50—0.60

INDIAN YARNS.

Bombay, April 15.

6 1/2s	0 8 6
10 1/2s	0 9 6
12 1-2s	0.10 0
0 1/2s	0 11 6
Long Cloth	0 15 6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 15.

	cwts.
Wheat	789
Linseed	91.34
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	907
Gingellyseeds	87
Poppyseeds	12
Groundnuts	3,787
Castorseeds	7,996
Rice	30.240
Myrabollams	518
Cottonseeds	5,603
Mowraseeds	295
Gram	1,174
Joowar	1,321
Maize	225
Barley	494
Bajree	56
	tons.
Coal	536

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, April 15.

	To-day	Total
F.G.M.G. Broach A./M.	700	16,700

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Bombay, April 15.

Linseed May	10 15 0
Linseed Sept	11 5 0
Wheat May	8 2 0
Wheat Sept.	7 14 9

SILVER.

Bombay, April 15.

Ready	58 12 0
Chaitra	58 10 6
Vaisakh	58 13 0
Jaith	58 15 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 15.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 13-4-29	8765000	7632000
Receipts Yesterday 13-4-29	11000	9000
Exports to date 13-4-29	7013000	6132000
Stock at Ports 12-4-29	1549000	1620000
Stock Interior Towns 12-4-29	679000	803000
Stock Liverpool 12-4-29	1077000	798000
Visible Supply 12-4-29	4177000	4368000
Quantity in Sight 12-4-29	14456000	12794000

CALCUTTA WEEKLY SHARE-MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny.)

Calcutta April 13.

Rates:—The market for this section opening quiet has ruled featureless till it became a little steadier towards the close and the further decline is rather checked. The Hessians which had fallen down to Rs. 15, has also improved by about 6 annas and the raw material is nearly at the same level as last week after touching 68/12. According to Messrs. Sinclair Murray's report of the 6th instant the general Jute Crop conditions are During the week under review, there has been good rainfall in most districts, which has enabled cultivators to sow freely. The recent rainfall has also benifitted th young plants and conditions are satisfactory. Weeding is progressing as required. The rates at the close in almost all cases were the same as prevailed at the last week's closing.

Howrah after being dealt upto 56/14 and Clive upto 39/12 have closed at 58/2 and 40/8 respectively. Hukumchand on rumour of a rupee dividend were maintained round 25/2.

Cottons:—Were practically an uninteresting market, with prices nearly remaining unchanged. Bengal-Nagpur have declared Rs. 2 dividend.

Coals:—Bengal came in for some demand in the opening upto 455 but were no better than 445 with less doing. Burrakur were quoted at 14/8, Burra Dhemo at 11/10, Equitable at 20/8, Nazira at 11/8. Bengal Bhatdee were better at 5 from 4. Bhutan Barraree were maintained at 20, Bengal-Nagpur mark a fall of 2 points at 66, and Amulgamated were a quiet market with sellers predominating.

Tea Shares:—Were featureless Jutlibari were quoted round 23, Hathikhira at 25/12, Dhelakhat at 29/-. Tukawar and Dufflagur were wanted at 34 & 17.

Banks:— Both Fully Paid and Conty were in demand upto 1405 & 350 respectively. Central Bank were done upto 21/4.

Govt. Securities:—Market was slightly easier and the rates were little lower from their best. 3-1/2 p.c. after being done upto 72/4 was quoted at 71/10.

Miscellaneous:—This week there was less doing in this section. I. I Steel were done at 16/2 and Bengal Iron at 12/6. Bengal Flour were quoted at 170 x. d. Howrah Oil were steady at 10/8. Port shipping were better at 22/12. Champaran Sugar had buyers at 11/4, and Ryam upto 9/8. Reliance Firbricks were wanted at 10/10 Indian Galvanizing were done at 9/13 x. d. Burma Corporation were easy at 11/12 B. I. Corporation Ordy. were done at 3/2 ex rights. Bengal Timbers were placed at 225. Assam Saws were taken at 1/8.

THE WEATHER

POONA, April 15.

Widespread rain associated with thunder or hail storms have occurred in Upper Burma Northeast India and Central Provinces. Thunderstorms have also extended to the south of the Peninsula.

The western disturbance is freely affecting the Frontier where the temperature is above normal.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Monya one and a half inches; Mandalay and Maymyo a quarter, Darjeeling and Purnea one and a half; Sangor Island Mymensingh and Bogra one; Dhubri, Narayanganj, Barisal Darbhanga, Shillong and Cherrapunji a half; Dinajpur, Jaljaiguri, Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Purnea a quarter, Jagdalpur a hlf; Chakrate and Pendra a quarter. Trivandrum and Bellary one; Kodaikanal three quarters, Raichur, Calicut and Coonoor a half and Palamcottah a quarter.

Forercast:—Decrease in Bengal, Bihar and south of the Peninsula.—A. P.

WORKING OF COTTON CONTRACTS ACT

QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL OF STATE

The following questions were asked in the Council of State on Saturday (30th March last).—

The Hon. Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha asked: Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the companies registered under the Indian Companies Act by way of limited liability guarantee companies have to file a statement in lieu of prospectus and make a declaration under Section 103 of the Indian Companies Act?

(b) Was any company registered with the Registrar of Companies Bombay, required to file such a statement or called upon by the Registrar to do so upto August, 1925?

(c) Did the Registrar of Companies called upon the Shri Mahajan Association, Limited to make and file a statement in lieu of prospects, and procure a trading certificate?

(d) If so, whether the Registrar's Requisitions were complied with?

(e) Has he withheld the certificate?

(f) If so, under whose orders?

The Hon. Mr. J. A. Woodhead replying, said: (a) the Hon. Member's question raises a point of legal interpretation in regard to which I must leave the Hon. Member to form his own opinion.

(b) to (f) the Government of Bombay have been asked to report.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED COMPANIES.

The Hon. Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha asked: Will Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, they propose to take to ensure that the Articles of Association of registered companies shall strictly conform to the Indian Companies Act?

The Hon. Mr. J. A. Woodhead replying said: The Government do not propose to take any special steps for the purpose mentioned.

EXTENSION OF DURATION OF BOMBAY COTTON CONTRACTS ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha asked: (a) Was the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 1922 (XIV of 1922), passed with a duration of three years only? (b) If so, has the period of the said Act been extended by the Bombay Government for a further period of five years? (c) Was the extention brought before the Legislature? (d) Were the Government of India consulted? (e) If so, how long before the extension? (f) How and when was the consent of the Government of India given? (g) Will Government be pleased to lay the papers on the table of the House?

The Hon. Mr. J. A. Woodhead replying, said (a) Sub-Section (2) of Section 1 of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 1923, provides that the Act shall remain in force for three years and for such period thereafter as the Governor-in-Council may by notification direct. (b) Yes. (c) The information desired by the Hon. Member is not in the possession of the Government of India. (d) No. (e) to (g) Do not arise.

Y. M. C. A. RURAL RECONSTRUCTION CENTRE, RAMANATHAPURAM

The usual Rural Service Summer School for 1929 will be held in the Rural Centre at Ramanathapuram (Coimbatore) from the 1st of May for giving instruction to rural workers in the following subjects:—(1) Elementary Agriculture, (2) Village Panchayats, (3) Poultry Farming, (4) Dyeing, (5) Calico-printing, (6) Bee-keeping, (7) Adult Education-Literary & Visual, (8) Rural Health & Sanitation, (9) Rural Playgrounds & Recreation, (10) Co-operation (General Lectures).

The teaching staff will include men of wide experience in rural work. The medium of instruction will be Tamil. Instruction will also be given in English for the benefit of students who cannot understand Tamil. The school will be open to all rural workers irrespective of sex, caste or creed. Applicantions for admission should reach the Secretary not later than the 25th April 1929 with an admission fee of Rs. 5 for each applicant. Lodging will be provided free in a spacious house next to the Centre where a vegetarian mess will be run for the students by a committee elected from among themselves. The necessary cooking and serving utensils will be lent to this committee by the Y.M.C.A. Every student should, on admission pay Rs. 20 for food for the whole month. Students should bring their own beddings.

The working hours of the school will be 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. every day except, Sundays which will be holidays. The last hour of every working day will be devoted to the teaching of outdoor games. Students may select the subjects which they wish to learn. There will be no compulsion. Written examinations will be held at the end of the month and certificates and prizes will be awarded to deserving students.

EDITOR AND PRINTER OF BANGLARKATHA SENTENCED

CALCUTTA, April 15.

Messrs. Satyaranjan Bakshi, late editor and Satyaranjan Mukherjee, printer of "Banglarkatha", a daily vernacular paper were sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to 6 months' and 3 months' simple imprisonment respectively, in connection with the comments of an extract of a letter written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Mahatma Gandhi regarding the offer of two revolvers by a Mahomedan youth to Pundit Jawaharlal at the anti-Simon Commission demonstration at Lucknow Railway station and published in the paper on 16th December last.—Free Press.

London—A cable has been received in London from the Maharaja of Patiala strongly condemning the Bombay outrage in the Legislative Assembly.—Reuter

STOCKS AND SHARES

Mill Shares Steady

—:o:—

TATA STEELS DISPLAY GOOD UNDERTONE

Bombay, April 15.

Cotton Mill shares opened steady at a small rise of Rs. 2/8. There was some irregular price changes at the beginning but later on prices ruled very steady on bull support and short covering.

ACTIVE SHARES AT GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 15.

Bombay Dyeing 814, 13, 12, 10, 14, 15, 16,

Century 358, 57, 56-14, 57, 60,

Colaba 120-10, 21,

Crescent 126,

Fazul 138, 36-14, 41, 43, 42,

Indore 388, 90, 88,

Madhowji 40, 37,

Nagpur 183, 85,

New Great 216,

Pearl 450, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55,

Simplex 63, 61,

Swadeshi 432, 33, 35-10,

Burma 79-14, 92, 96, 93, 95,

Hydro 1126, 28, 30, 32, 35, 33,

Tram 145,

Deff. 220, 17, 16, 15, 19, 20, 21,

Ord. 61-8, 4, 61, 60-12, 61-4, 61-8,

Bundi 19-10, 6, 10,

Indian 317, 14, 12, 11, 6, 7, 9, 10,

Katni Ord. 217, 15, 12, 10,

Alcock 286, 83, 82, 85,

There was increased demand for Fazal and Pearl shares.

There was further decline on Tata Steel shares, but after recent decline, the market showed some resistance and prices refused to give way. As a matter of fact the selling force evaporated and prices recovered with good undertone. This scrip is well liquidated and owing to the existence of short interest the technical situation is greatly improved and we will not be surprised if prices improved in the near future. Rumours of a dividend of Rs. 20 encouraged some selling in Indian Cement, prices declined to Rs. 303/12 but recovered on covering to Rs. 310. There was fairly good enquiry for Burmah shares on expectations of a good dividend. There was some covering in Tata Hydro shares. In the cash ring there existed good demand for Imperial Bank shares while Scindia shares ruled easy.

Elphinstone Mill shares were sold at Rs. 7, Tapti Rails were done at Rs. 662/8, Central Provinces were bought at Rs. 96/8. India Bank shares were steady at Rs. 103, while Imperial Bank after opening at Rs. 1410, improved Rs. 2/8. New issues firmed upto Rs. 350, Union Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 3/11. Central Bank shares were done at Rs. 21/6. Andhra Pref. were bought at Rs. 955, Tata Power Ordinary and Pref. shares were done at Rs. 460, and Rs. 970 respectively. Jupiter shares were sold at Rs. 10/4. Bombay Steam Pref. opened at Rs. 213/12 but declined to Rs. 212/8. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 10/4 and closed at Rs. 10/13. Tata Steel Second Pref. were done at Rs. 77/8. Indian Radio Telegraph were in demand which opened at Rs. 175 and closed at Rs. 176/4. Tata Construction shares were steady at Rs. 52.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, April 15

Ahmedabad Advance 100 335,

Apollo 60 nil 4/8

Assur Veerji (5) nil 1

Barsi (250) 20y 145

Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 166/4

Bharat (500) 10y 70

Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152/8

Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 816/4

Bombay Industrial (20) 4

Bradbury (250) Nil 145

Broach iFine Counts 250 nil 35

Century 100 20y x.d. 360

Central India 100f 482/8

Ceylon 100 nil 22/8

Colaba Land Mill 100 121/4

Crescent 100 9f. 126/4

Currimbhoy 250 nil 140/

David 250 nil 22/6

Dawn 250 10y 507/8

E. D. Sassoon United Ord. nil 0/10/0

Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7/8 192/8

Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93/12

Elphinstone 100 nil 7

Fazulbhoy 250-742/8

Finlay 100 10y 87/8

Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200

Gokak 100 2/8 126/4

Gold Mohur 100 nil 100

Hindustan 1,000 100y 1700

Indian Bleaching, etc. 100 10f 242/8

Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1225

Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 388/12

Jamshed 250 nil 20

Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600

Kastoorchand 10 nil 13/8

Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300

Khatau Makanji 100 nil 75

Kohinoor 10/13/0/6 190

Laxmi Cotton 250 15 1520

Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 7

Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 37/8

Madras United 250 7/8i 445

Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 975

Mathradas 50 nil 20

Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 75

Minerva 80 nil 78

Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1100

Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 86/4

Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 165

New City of Bombay 100 nil 82/8

New Breat Eastern 200 10y 216/4

Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 50

Pearl 210 19f 455

Phoenix 100 30y 350

Premier 10 nil 5/10

Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8

Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 63/12

Sholvapur 1000 10f 5550

Simplex 250 nil 61/4

Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 8

Swadeshi 100 10f 436/4

Swan Mills 25 nil 85

Tata Mills 25 nil 41/4

Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 2250

Western India Spinning 1,000 60y 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 103

Baroda 500 0/8 78/4

Central 250 21/6

Eastern £5 xd. 87/8

Imperial 500 40f x.d. 1410

Imperial Contributory 125 10f 350

Union 5/11 3/11/6

P. & O. Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bandi Portland 10/0/84f 19/10

Central India Mining 6/1 4

Gwalior Cement 70 10y 99

Indian Cement 220 nil 310

New India Assurance 5 1y 20/8

Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 210

Punjab Cement 100 nil 12

Shahabad Cement 100 7y 157/8

Shivrajpur 20 2/11 20/8

United Cement 100 6y 85 xd.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 772/8

Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 120/8

Central Provinces 96/8

Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98

Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 82/8

Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90

Larkhana 100 1f 86

Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8

Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98

Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85/4

Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 90

Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 95

Sind Light 100 5/7 135

Tapty Valley 2 d. 662/8

Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 127/8 xd.

Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y 130

Andhra Valley Ordy. 10,000 670

Bombay Tramway Ord. 59/2

Tata Hyro Electric 1000 10f x.d. 1133/12

Tata Power 70,000 nil 460

Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/1

Poona Electricity 100 7y 137/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130

Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80 20y 1185

Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 212/8

Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 265

New Berar 500 70y 800

New Mofussil 400 30y 500

New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410

Volkart U. P. 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12

Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 45

Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1975

Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/4 10

New India Assurance 5-1y 20/8

Oriental Government Securities Late 100 100d 1950

Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7

Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39

Attock Oil 1 nil 30

Belapur Co. 50 nil 16

Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.

Paid 200 40y 510

Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 200 12/225

Bombay Uganda 80 nil 24/4

B. Burma T. Corporation 125 795

Burma Corp. 10 As. 6-4-1 11/12

Jost Engineering 50, 54-13/8, 187/8

Kemp 200 15 197/8

Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 180

Port Canning, 1,000 45 632/8

Scindia Steam 10/13

Tata Construction 30 4y 52

Tata Iron (Def.) 221/4

Tata Iron Ord. 61/8

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114

Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/8

Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114

Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86

Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103

Tata Hydro B. 8 110

Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104

Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103

Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £105

Andhra Valley B. 8 104

Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100 4/13

British Burma Petroleum 81 4/13/6

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND PORT TRUST

Corporation Condemns Govt. Action

VIOLATION OF A TIME-HONOURED PRECEDENT

At a special meeting called on Monday afternoon in pursuance of a requisition signed by no less than 49 members, the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed without a single dissentient vote, a resolution protesting against the action of Government in not appointing the Municipal Commissioner on the Board of the Port Trust. The resolution was moved by Mr. H. P. Mody and seconded by Sir Pheroze Sethna in very able and effective speeches.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved:

"That the Corporation have learnt with much regret that Government have not nominated the Municipal Commissioner on the Board of the Port Trust in accordance with the long established practice. The presene of the Municipal Commissioner on the Board of the Port Trust is absolutely necessary in the interests of the City, and in the past has contributed to the satisfactory solution of various matters in which the Port Trust and the Municipality have been interested. The Corporation are therefore constrained to protest against the action of Government in not appointing the Municipal Commissioner on the Board of the Port Trust.

"That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council."

Speaking on the resolution, Mr. H. P. Mody, observed that the proposition before them did not call for any controversial issues except the press note which had been issued by the Director of Information in explanation of the viewpoint of the Government. He wanted to make it clear at the very outset, that in spite of the Government's Press note the situation remained unaffected and their grievance unredressed. Mr. Mody then pointed out that for the last 50 years barring only a single exception in the year 1922, it had been a practice to nominate the Municipal Commissioner on the Board of the Port Trust. This single exception also came at a time when an Indian was appointed as the Municipal Commissioner. The desirability of the presence of the Municipal Commissioner on the Port Trust Board could not be too much stressed. The mere fact that he had been there for 50 years almost continuously was a pretty conclusive proof that his presence there was indispensible.

GOVT'S EXCUSES.

Mr. Mody then referred to the letter of the Director of Information and exposed threadbare the fallacy of arguments which the Government had advanced. The Government had argued that all interests in the city were adequately represented on the Port Trust Board. This was no reply to the demand of the Corporation. They had no quarrel on the question whether a particular interest was represented or not. What they were saying was that it was absolutely essential in the interests of the Port Trust and the City as well, that the Municipal Commissioner should be nominated to the Board. The presence of the Municipal Commissioner on the Board was very different from the presence of the other two representatives of the Corporation. Port Trust and Corporation were public bodies intimately related to each other and it followed as a necessary corollary that the executive heads of these two bodies must be in close touch with each other.

A PRECEDENT THAT SPOKE FOR ITSELF.

Sir Pheroze Sethna seconded the resolution. He was sorry, he said that he was not present in the Corporation to sign the requisition. It was only 7 years ago that he had brought forward a similar resolution when Government omitted to nominate Mr. Masani, the then Acting Commissioner, to the Board of the Port Trust. The history seemed to repeat itself once more when for the first time in the history of the Corporation they had an Indian Commissioner holding a permanent post. From his personal experience of not less than ten years as a member of the Port Trust Board he was in a position to say that the presence of the Municipal Commissioner on that body was absolutely necessary. There were occasions when the representatives of the Corporation could not do without the presence of the Commissioner on the Board.

Referring to the Communique issued by the Director of Information, the speaker remarked that instead of offering such a belated explanation and making an attempt to forestall the Corporation it would have been better if the Government had issued the communique a week ago. Proceeding he said he was not against giving a seat to Labour. His only contention was that it must not be done at the expense of the seat which had been continuously held by the Municipal Commissioner for over 50 years. The action of the Government was tantamount to their flouting the wishes of the Corporation.

A DISCORANT NOTE.

Dr. J. N. Choksy said he had to oppose he resolution on principle. He thought that the resolution was a concoction of the Progressive party. The resolution struck at the very root of a very salutary principle which the Corporation had adopted. That principle was that the Corporation disapproved of nomination whether on Port Trust or on any other body. Why should Government nominate a Government servant? If the presence of the Commissioner was absolutely necessary on the Board, could not the Corporation elect him instead of getting him nominated? If at all a remedy was needed it would be that the Corporation should ask for 3 seats on the Board and elect the Commissioner to one of these.

Dr. I. S. Patel supported the resolution. He suggested that in case Government did not grant the legitimate demand of the Corporation, they should ask their other two representatives to withdraw from the Board.

Captain J. A. D'Souza in supporting the resolution described Government's action as a direct insult hurled at the Corporation.

A RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the Port Trust had got a peculiar constitution which it was very difficult to understand. Coming straight to the issue he observed that the Municipal Commissioner was a Government nominee on the Port Trust Board and not a representative of the Corporation. Although he was not in love with the principle of nomination, he protested against the racial discrimination that was exhibited by Government in the cases of two Indian Municipal Commissioners.

OVER 50 YEARS' ESTABLISHED PRACTICE.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, supporting the resolution, said that the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner on the Board of the Port Trust was a long established practice. The omission on the part of the Government to appoint the Municipal Commissioner on the Board was, therefore, a sheer injustice and showed flagrant disregard of the interests of the Corporation.

CLOSURE MOVED.

At this stage a closure was moved and accepted.

Mr. Mody replying to the debate, observed that it was very unfortunate that on the eve of Government of India taking over the charge of the Port Trust, the Municipal Commissioner should have been dropped from the Board of the Port Trust. He also made it clear that none of them had any objection to Labour representation on the Port Trust Board.

The resolution was carried "nem con" amidst cheers.

THREE AVIATORS KILLED IN CRASH

LONDON, April 15.

Managua.—One United States officer and two non-commissioned officers were killed in an air crash near San Carlos Lake, in Nicaragua when carrying out an aerial survey of the proposed Nicaraguan Canal.—Reuter.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Youth League public meeting protest against Viceregal Ordinance Jinnah Hall Terrace 6 p.m.

The Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., ordinary general meeting 9, Wallace Street, Fort, 2-30 p.m.

The Vishnu Cotton Mill Ltd. odinary general meeting, 9 Wallace Street, Fort, 2-45 p.m.

Dr. Gilder's lecture on "Reminiscences of a Pioneer Medical Practitioner" Wison College, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 17.

Ram Navmi day. Public meeting of Antyajas (Maidan), opposite Gold Mohor Mills, 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Shperscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai Japan per S. S. "Indus Maru" will be closed at the General Post office at 1-0 p.m. on Tuesday, the 16th Inst.

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA.

The Fourth Annual General Meeting of the members of the Hindu Sabha, Matunga will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m. at the Lakhamsi Nappoo Hall.

Y. M. C. A.

The 54th annual general meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at the Central Branch at Wodehouse Road on Thursday (25th inst.) at 9-30 p.m. to be followed by a social gathering.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRES COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Dr. Annie Besant will deliver a lecture on Friday (the 19th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall The subject of the lecture is Nehru Report.

SHI RAMANA SACHIDANANDA SAMAJ.

The members of the above Samaj will celebrate Sri Rama Navami Uthsava from Wednesday (the 17th inst.). to Monday (the 29th inst.) in Krishna Building No. 1, Poibwadi, Parel.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ.

The Sree Rama Navami Mahotsavam will be celebrated in the Samaj Hall, under the guidance of Aylom Ramachandra Sastrigal from the 17th instant for 10 days.

WORLI HINDU SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Worli Hindu Sabha, 'Rama-janma Utsava will be celebrated on Wednesday (the 17th inst). in Satyanaravan Temple at Fergusson Road Worli, when Vidyavini Mr. V Vinayekrao S. Pathare will perform a 'Harikirtan' from 10 a.m. to 12 a.m. etc.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

Under the Joint auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association, Saraswt Bhajan Mandal and the Saraswat Mahila Samaj a Social Gathering in connection with the "Ramanavami Festival" will be held in the Association Hall on Wednesday (the 17th inst). at 3-30 p.m. (S. .T.) The programme will consist of the usual Bhajan Panvar.

KALYAN ANDHRA ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association there will be a public meeting of all Kalyan Andhras in the Association Hall, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. to celebrate (Sri Rama Navami.) when Mr. V. Sudersenachari will deliver a lecture on Ramayana.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society Miss Katherine Davis will deliver the third of the series of five talks, on "Juvenile Court Administration in Bombay" to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the premesis of the Youth Lodge, Blavetsky Lodge Theosophical Society's Bilding, French Bridge, Bombay.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox Attacks 5, Deaths 4; Cholera Attack 1 Death Nil; Plague Attack Nil, Death Nil; Influenza Attack Nil, Death Nil;

Total mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 79 mortality this day last year was 89.

"UPLIFT OF THE DOWN-TRODDEN"

Under the auspices of the Vile-Parle Youth League, Mr. Y. J. Meherali, Miss Freni Bhosania and others will speak on "The Up-lift of the downtrodden" on Wednesday (the 17th instant) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in Tilak-Mandir at Vile Parle. The meeting is open to the public.

BAND AT BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR, MAZAGAON

The Band of the 1st Bn. The G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of Music at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagaon, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.):—

1. March Old Glory Ord Hume. 2. Overture Plymouth Hoe Ansell. 3. Selection That's a good Girl Meyer. 4. Entr'acte Silver Clouds Haydn Wood. 5. Serenade O Sole Mio D'Capua. 6. Valse mistakes Lynton. 7. Selection the show boat Kern. 8. Intermezzo my pet Ager. 9. Finale the Middy Alford.

MOGAVEERA CLERKS' UNION

The Annual General Public Meeting of the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali and Mogaveera Clerks' Union for the year 1928 will be held at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall, Mayo Road, Fort, on Wednesday (the 17th instant) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. U. Nagappa, Inspector of Government Fisheries Department Madras.

MR. SHROFF.

At an informal meeting of the members of the Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association held on the 13th instant a Committee of 15 members with Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan as its Chairman was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a gathering to wish "bon voyage" to their President Mr. K R. P. Shroff proceeding to Europe and to carry out the details of the programme settled by the meeting. Nearly Rs. 1,500/- were subsribed on the spot.

VILE-PARLE SANSKRIT PATHSHALA.

Under the auspices of Shri Vile-Parle Sanskrit Pathashala a public meeting will be held at the Gorwal Bramha Niwas on Wednesday (the 17th inst.) at 8-30 a.m. when Seth Jamnadas Harkhji Shanghavi will preside and Shrimati Mrs. Velabai Dwarkadas Gordhandas will deliver a public Prawachan on Ram Jayanti Mahotsawa, when all are cordially invited to attend the ceremony. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

SHRI RAM JAYANTI.

Under the Joint auspices of the "Lohana Snatak Mandal" and "the Halai Lohana Sahaykari Mandal" a public meeting will be held on Wednesday (the 17th April) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Halai Lohana Mahajanwadi situate at Thakurdwar to celebrate Shri Ram Jayanti when Poet Lalitji will address the meeting in Gujrati.

Interesting feats of physical culture will be also performed by members of Bohana Vyayamshala. Sheth Morarji Kanji has kindly consented to preside.

GRANT ROAD PARSI ASSOCIATION.

The first ordinary general meeting of the Grant Road Parsee Association Textile League will be held at the Parsee Industrial Home at the foot of the Grant Road Bridge (East end Low Level Road) on Wednesday 17th inst.) at 5-45 p.m. to pass the Rules and Regulations of the League, and to appoint the first managing Committee and office bearers for the year ending 31-3-1930. Parsee Mill employees are requested to attend this meeting and join the League. This is the first body of its kind that is stated to safeguard the interests of the Parsee Mill Employees.

FISHING "BON VOYAGE" TO STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Dumana" which left Bombay on the morning of the 21st ultimo arrived Plymouth on the morning of the 13th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" arrived London on Saturday the 13th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with Mails from London of 11th instant left Marseilles at 7 A. M. on the 13th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from London 4th instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 14th idem and left there at 6 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay att 6 a.m. on Friday the 19th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 12th April and is due to arrive here on the 25th April via Penang & Colombo.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Chifuku Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 13th April and is due to arrive here on the 9th May via usual ports.

CONSUL FOR GERMANY ON LEAVE

Herr Kapp, Consul for Germany, writes from Sprott Road, Bombay:—

"I have the honour to inform you that my Government having granted me a three months' "Home" leave, I am proceeding to Europe on the 24th instant. During my absence, Consul-General Herr Karlowa will be in charge of the affairs of this Consulate."

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

RESULTS OF AGRICULTURAL EXAMS

The following are the names of the successful candidates who passed the Agricultural Examinations held in March last:—

I. INTER. EXAM. IN AGRICULTURE.

V K Joshi, B S Sheshgiri, K M Gadre.

SECOND CLASS.

M L Bauskar, P L Bavishi, N D Bhagodia, E P Buell, N R Chevamnani, L R Diaya, G D Desai, M C Desai, N K Desai, P G Deshmukh, T H Devnani, M M Faruqui, P M Govitrikar, D H Guggari, K L Gurnani, K D Hansoty, V R Hegde, A H Irani, L R Kakaraddi, A S Kantak, K G Kolhatkar, R G Koppar, Y S Kulkarni, M H Ladkhan, D G Limaye, G S Mehetre, N P Mehta, H T Nanavati, N M Palekar, D A Patel, J J Patel, M K Patel, S K Patel, H G Patil, S V Potdar, R J Reddy, S S Sashittal, N S B Sheikh, P N Shukla, B S Tadsur, G K Tonapi, T M V Vaidyanathan.

PASS.

S G Bablad, N N Chaudhari, D A Dave, H Z Ihsan, R P Limaye, G M Patki, K D S Rathor, S B Salukhe, R V Wakade.

EXAM. FOR DEGREE OF B.AG.

FIRST CLASS.

V M Tarkunde.

SECOND CLASS.

P S Kulkarni, D K Makhijani, D D Upadhya, S B Pandya, M V Patel, R B Patel, V M Patel, K A Shah, N G Zodge, V K Kale, K C Amin, N R Bhat, B K Desai, M P Desai, G K Govande, G M Hegdekatti, D G Kelkar, A F Patil, D C Upadhyaya, A R Arain, D H Gokhale, B H Jainapur, P K Savanur, P M Gaywala, S K Kurhade, B G Nikam, B M Shaikh, N S Apte; D G Desai, M R Deshmukh, S S Dongre, R N Goswami, S G Mahajani, M B Naik, V B Patwardhan, M R Srinivasrao, K K Shahani, W P Shahani, K C Thomas.

PASS.

D Y Pradhan, B B Tipnis, S G Limaye, R V Lokeshwar, A A Mehta, R G Natu, J M Trivedi, V T Gadre, G S Phadnis, K R R Nair, G P Kawatkar, S R Pradhan, R G Bhave, V S Hegde, G S Manerikar, N S Nagarkatti, T R Nesvi, M B Tambat, D B Gazdar, B C Panjwani.

PASSED IN BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY.

V L Nadkarni, M R Atodaria, P A Dalwadi, C V Daunnavar, A D Desai, B R Desai, B L Desai, K M Desai, B A Deshpande, H V Deshpande, M R Gokarn, Raju Gujar, S M Gupta, P R Gupte, G J Hiranandani, B A Kanase, V N Kelkar, K K Hussain, M M Kibe, D B Lele, V A Malghan, V T Mali, M M B Allahdinokhan, P M K Menon, L H Mirajkar, P A Modak, P C Nag, I A Nagori, C U Parmar, A B Patankar, J A Patel, P A Patel, R B Patel, M S Pawar, S T Purandare, R Chandra T N Raval, T G Sabnis, S M Shah, V K Shaligram, B V Shinde, S Solomon, B R Sunthankar, H S Thakore, R M Tulsiani, C O Zachariahi.

PASSED IN BOTANY ONLY.

N R Bhide, N K Baser, J G Gadgil, G R Joshi, N T Kulkarni, J K Makhijani, C J Pandya, M N Pandya, P K Purohit, B J Vipat.

PASSED IN PLANT PATHOLOGY ONLY.

S N Patil, K K Bhonsale.

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

NEW YORK, April 15.

There was heavy rain in Central and Western belt, East belt was cool. The remainder was fair Latest cable shows no precipitation, weather cold. Rain in Western belt favourable central belt not needed, Eastern belt plenty progressing.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE, BANDRA

The next meeting of the Reception Committee of the Seventh Maharashtra Provincial Conference will be held on Wednesday the 17th April 1929 at 8-30 a.m. at the office of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee Patkar Books Ghodbunder Road Bandra. All persons already members of the Reception Committee or persons becoming members till the time of the meeting are requested to attend the same. The agenda for the meeting will be as under:—

(1) Consideration of the recommendation from the District Congress Committees, and final election of the President of the Conference. (2) Election of some additional Sub-Committees and office bearers. (3) Consideration of the question of the collection of funds for the Conference. (4) Any other work that may be brought forward with the permission of the chairman.

Under the Clock

BY TWINPLEX

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1929.

If you can only realise friend reader, the awful predicament in which the "guardians" of India are placed you will, I am sure, weep with me and condole with them in their sorrow.

"Guardians", you must understand, is another word for the oft used phrase "Trustees of India". The "Observer" of London has discovered that these guardians have been bound helpless "in a rope of casuistry".

The rope of casuistry is President Patel's ruling. The "Observer" declares that they will not allow themselves to be so bound.

That's the sort of "guardians", according to the "Observer", whom India needs. Brave men and women who refuse to be bound helpless by Mr. Patel's "rope".

But it is quite a different matter when the Indians are to be bound by "Ordinance" ropes.

According to the Viceroy the "Ordinance" rope is necessary; otherwise the very "foundations of society" will crumble down. You see, I hope, the beautiful simplicity and logic of it all.

Things are going bad for the British Tories. The election agents of the Conservative Party are in melancholy mood. Here is a word from the "political correspondent" of a Tory journal.

"A sort of moral 'flu' seems to have attacked a section of Mr. Baldwin's followers" he says. This 'flu' has "thrown them off their balance".

It appears likely the 'flu' will spread. And there is no chance either for the Baldwin Cabinet now to introduce a measure for the safeguarding of false hopes.

Doctor (feeling Sandy's pulse)—"What do you drink?"

Sandy (brightening)—"Oh. I am no particular doctor. Anything you've got".

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Remember thy country in Thy purchases. To-day is the concluding day of the Youth League Swadeshi Bazaar, opened by

MAHATMA GANDHI

at the

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

VARIETY, GAIETY, FUN.

Well known Musicians and singers to delight the audience. Mr. Narendra Randeve will sing. Mr. Tamde will play on the Dilrupa. Mr. Bavlekar will give Harmonium Solo.

To begin at 7-30 P.m. (S.T.)

ADMISSION:—One anna only. No extra charges.

YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT THE SWADESHI BAZAAR.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

ELECTION OF SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MEMBERS

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Corporation at the outset proceeded to elect four candidates to the Schools Committee. There were eleven candidates for three seats from among the councillors and eight candidates for one seat from the outsiders. The following candidates were declared duly elected:—

From Councillors

(1) Prof. V. G. Rao.
(2) Mr. A. R. Dumtimkar.
(3) Mr. Nanabhai Laxman.

From outsiders

Mr. A. B. Vaidya.

Successful candidates received ovation.

A MEMBER'S QUOTA TO CONGRES FUND

Mr. Manibhai G. Desai, Hon. Secretary, Bhuleshwar Congress Committee writes:—

Mr. Ganpatishanker N. Desai, a member of the A. I. C. C. from Bombay City (Bhuleshwar Ward) and a prominent member of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee's Executive Council, has contributed a sum of Rs. 50 as his quota, towards the Congress fund, in pursuance of the Calcutta Congress Resolution.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

New York, April 15.

Previous Closing Rate	20.59
To-day's Opening Rate	20.62 20.60
Difference	+.03 to +.01
To-day's Closing Rate	20.46
Difference	—.13
Broach Expectation	Rs. 368

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 15

Previous Closing Rate	10.58
To-day's Opening Rate	10.54
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	10.60
Difference	+.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, April 15.

Silver Ready	25 12 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	25 13 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, April 15.

1st Settlement	58 11 0
2nd Settlement	58 12 0
3rd Settlement	59 0 0

JALLIANWALLA BAUGH DAY AND WORLI YOUTHS

Under the auspices of the Worli Youth League, a mass meeting was held at Worli on Saturday last to commemorate the Jalliawalla Baugh Day, Dr. Suratkar presiding. Opening the proceedings, Dr. Suratkar described the day they were observing as the day of humiliation for India and degradation for England. Mr. A. R. Bhat, Dr. Savarkar, the President and others made stirring speeches strongly condemning the repressive policy of the Government and exhorting the audience to carry out the Congress programme in its fullest measure." etc.

YOUTH LEAGUE SWADESHI BAZAAR

Last Day of Bombay's National Fair

The Bombay Youth League Swadeshi Bazaar will come to a close to-day after a very bright and cheery career at the People's Jinnah Hall. The public of Bombay have still an eleventh hour opportunity to visit the bazaar and assure themselves of the numerous kinds of Swadeshi articles that are offered for sale.

Among the various stalls, Miss Mithuben Petit's Khadi Stall remains a great favourite. Miss Petit and Mrs. Dadyburjor can be seen busy all day literally minting money.

The Youth League Stall daily drags perhaps the largest number of visitors and judging from the countenances of the lady and gentleman volunteers who are stationed there, it looks as if they are having a fine time. It is not often that a visitor escapes.

Boycott Blotters and Boycott Exercise Books have literally created a sensation and have even evoked the ire of Old Woman of Bori Bunder who from antiquated spectacles is lamenting the propaganda ingenuity of the youths of Bombay. To-day is the last day of the Youth League's Swadeshi Bazaar and we echo the sentiments of the public by offering our warmest felicitations to the Youth League.

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The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1929.

THE PERILOUS PATH.

The acrimonious, harsh and uncharitable criticism of Indian leaders and of President Patel on the part of the Jingo Press in Britain continues and the virulence of the language employed by the High Priests of British Imperialism in Fleet Street is an indication of the hostility with which they regard every effort on the part of Nationalist India to assert its self-respect. A chorus of approval has gone forth eulogising the "firm action" of Lord Irwin in issuing the Public Safety Bill in the form of an ordinance and praise is showered upon him for his declaration that he intends to initiate legislation for a revision of the Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly, a revision which, according to the Jingo Press, "precludes the possibility of any recurrence of the present episode." In self-complacent mood the "Daily Telegraph" ridicules Pandit Motilal's reference to the choice before the Government of deciding between Gandhi or "Balraj" and the journal comes to the wonderful conclusion that "if the choice truly lies between these two, Gandhi and Balraj, there would be little hope for the future of India."

The "Daily Telegraph" is considered to be one of the most influential organs of the propertied class in Britain, the class which has vested financial interests in India and is anxious that these interests should continue to enjoy their unfair advantage, buttressed with the political power and prestige of a Government which is its own kith and kin. No greater proof is needed of the continued existence of that political myopia which precludes the possibility of British "Trustees" of India ever being able to envisage the problems of administration according to the point of view of the "wards", the children of the soil, than the fatuous assertion of the "Daily Telegraph" that there is no future for India if the choice lies between Gandhi and "Balraj".

The Indian people have repeatedly shown how keen is their desire to see that the present rulers of their land see things "in the Gandhi way", they have by their faith in Mahatma Gandhi declared to the whole world that the Indian method of achieving Swaraj is the Gandhi method of non-violence and not the method of "Balraj". The Indian National Congress by its repeated insistence on the policy of non-violence has made it clear that the method it sanctions for the achievement of freedom is the honourable, although extremely difficult method of non-violent Satyagraha and yet journals like the "Morning Post" must continue in the strain of that very "verbal vilification" of which they hold the Indian leaders and the Nationalist Press guilty and inform their readers that "the Indian National Congress either obeys or patronises anarchy". If the British people choose to listen to this malevolent and purposeful misrepresentation they will embark on the perilous path of dealing with an India exasperated because of this conspiracy to malign her and further embittered because of the deliberate manner in which her political wishes are flouted. Let them be warned before it is too late, before it becomes impossible to secure that "British-Indian understanding" to which large hearted and far-seeing Englishmen like Mr. C. F. Andrews optimistically look forward.

SLOW PROGRESS.

—:o:—

The resolutions of the Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha, which was held at Ajmere last week, are of great interest as being suggestive of the enormous difficulties in the way of social reform in this country. These difficulties are not so conspicuous in cosmopolitan conferences like the All-India or Provincial Social Conferences, where mostly those who have faith in reform congregate and pass glowing resolutions. They are encountered in the conferences of communities like the Marwaris who are known for their strong orthodox leanings. The existence of a small minority in the community bent on reform, the presidentship of one of the best representatives of this minority at the Mahasabha, the wise and courageous lead he gave in his address, and the messages of sympathy with bold reforms from men like Mahatma Gandhi encouraged the hope that this year's session of the Mahasabha would make a good stride in the direction of reform and would thus give a lead to other communities. The resolutions actually passed are, we are constrained to remark, very disappointing though they perhaps mark an improvement upon the existing state of things in the community. How else can we describe the first resolution fixing the minimum marriageable age of girls so low as 12 years? Surely this is not a resolution on which the community can be congratulated, when hundreds of public meetings and conferences all over the country, including women's conferences, have demanded that the age should be raised to at least 16 years and when a number of progressive Hindu communities have already put the reform into practice, without any hindrance from the spiritual heads of the communities. The Mahasabha's resolution practically endorses the compulsory marriage of girls before puberty and to that extent strengthens the forces of reaction. It is idle to plead the impediment of Shastras. For, in the first place, no Shastric law can be greater than the law of Nature writ large on the bodies of girls. The President of the Mahasabha quoted chapter and verse to show that Shastras contradict themselves in this respect and, therefore, cannot be relied upon implicitly as divinely inspired. And, as a matter of fact, a number of Shastric texts and ancient precedents have been quoted time and again in support of post-puberty marriages. It is a travesty of marriage to marry a child of twelve or thirteen.

In our correspondent's report of the Mahasabha we do not find any resolution permitting the marriage of widows. It is to be presumed that the existing ban on such marriages is quietly countenanced by the conference. It is not clear whether a resolution in favour of removing the ban was moved and rejected or not moved at all. If the latter supposition is correct, we should be sorry for the pro-reform section of the community. We find that a widower under forty years of age is permitted to marry again and, since he cannot marry a widow and must marry a girl before she attains puberty, he must necessarily marry a girl of about 13. We fail to see any consistency or justice or humanity in these one-sided regulations. While pretending to prohibit unequal marriages the Mahasabha practically enforces such marriages on little girls. The resolution in favour of thrift in ceremonial expenditure is commendable. But simple justice to womankind might have been prized as much as thrift. The resolution in support of the Sarda Bill seems idle when another fixes the minimum marriage of girls lower than the amended Bill.

According to our correspondent, the President, winding up the proceedings of the Mahasabha, hoped that the community would act according to the decisions arrived at by the Mahasabha. Evidently he meant that those who seek reform should at least reach the standard fixed at the Conference, low as it was. We would emphasise, however, the duty of all those members of the community who seek its true welfare to go well ahead of the standard in respect of reform. We would expect everyone of them to be no party in any way to the marriage of a girl before she is at least, sixteen and to help in every way a widow to re-marry if she so chooses. It is quite possible they would by such conduct invite upon themselves any amount of ostracism. Men of conviction should meekly stand such ostracism and yet stick to their convictions in speech and act. This they should do as much for propaganda as for their own conscience. In the last resource Satyagraha, practiced meekly but firmly, is a method "par excellence" for enforcing vital social reform.

WHITE MEN IN TROPICS.

Lieut.-Colonel P. H. Chapman, who has been a resident of Ceylon for thirty-five years, in the course of an address in London on the Crown Colonies, is reported to have said: "White men do not thrive in the Tropics. Permanent settlement is therefore undesirable from every point of view. In the third generation, white men degenerated mentally, morally and physically." If this view could gain wider acceptance and find shape in some suitable action, it may do good to the coloured races as well as to the white. But then where would remain that biggest humbug of Imperialism, 'the Trusteeship of the Natives'?

SIR VICTOR SASSOON'S SERVICES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is a great pity that Sir Victor Sassoon has had to resign his seat in the Legislative Assembly as he expects to be away in England during the Simla session of the Assembly and as he feels it unfair to leave his constituency unrepresented in his absence. Everybody knows how loyally he has striven to safeguard the interests of his constituency, the Millowners' Association of Bombay in particular and Indian business in general. He fought hard against the ruinous eighteen pence ratio and for adequate support to the textile industry. If he has not wholly succeeded it is mainly because Government seem determined, to use his own words uttered in the Assembly, to "allow India's premier industry to bleed slowly to death without raising a finger." It is, however, the duty of the Mill-owners' Association to put on record its grateful appreciation of his services. It is a pity that the Association has not yet done so. In view of the large issues before the country affecting its industrial progress I would urge on the Association the necessity of electing as tried a man as Sir Victor as their representative in the new Assembly.—Yours, etc.

BUSINESSMAN.

ANTI-INDIAN MOVES IN BURMA

INDIAN INTEREST IN BURMA'S PROGRESS

(BY COMMERCE).

Lower Burma came under the Government of India in two stages: Arakan and Tennasserim in 1826 and Pegu and the rest of Lower Burma in 1852. Upper Burma was added in 1886. Till that time, and for the next quarter of a century, Burma was but a drag on the Indian, and not British, exchequer. The poor Indian tax payers' money and the lives of countless Indian sepoys were poured into this unprofitable adventure. The country, especially the delta region, was then, for the most part, an uninhabited swamp until Indian capital and labour were brought on the scene. The Britishers saw that it would be to their advantage if the country was opened up and its waste lands brought under the plough.

INDIANS WELCOMED.

They saw equally good advantage in Indians coming and settling down as traders, clerks and others. The indigenous people were not then enterprising enough either to undertake the financing of cultivation or the various other jobs for which the Indians were found pre-eminently suitable. The Indians soon converted what was originally an uninhabited waste into a land of smiling rice fields and prosperous cities.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.

It is unnecessary now to recount the numerous inducements by which Indians were lured into this land. That was when Burma was but a waste and a drag on the Indian taxpayer. Year after year, Indian money and Indian lives were sacrificed in order to maintain the authority of the Government of India and develop the local administration. The national debt of India was piling up stupendously high, and the consequent burden on the Indian tax-payer amounted to something like a hundred crores till about 1911.

INDIAN MONEY SUNK IN BURMA.

A like amount of India's public debt is sunk in railways and other public work in Burma. It is only recently that Burma has been able to meet her bare provincial needs, and a share of the all-India charges on account of the army, navy and the public debt. Even now, Burma does not contribute her proportionate share of the All-India charges. In 1924-25, for example, the net amount of central revenues from Burma was 7.29 crores, compared with 9.91 crores from Madras, 24.79 crores from Bombay and 28.17 crores from Bengal. The aggregate expenditure of the Central Government on the military, public debt and general administrative services amounted to 80.26 crores in the same year.

BURMA'S INADEQUATE CONTRIBUTION.

If these 80 odd crores were distributed according to the areas of the provinces, Burma should have paid about 16 crores. On the basis of her total revenue (central and provincial) her contribution should be 7-1/2 crores, while on the basis of her population it should be 4-1/4 crores. Taking the mean of the three figures, Burma's contribution should be about 9-1/4 crores, and not 7.29 crores as it nominally was in 1924-25 which includes about 99 lakhs collected as excise duty on kerosine and petrolfl

WRONG ACCUSATION.

It is, therefore, surprising to find that the Government of Burma had been complaining of excessive contribution to the Central Government and even went so far as to suggest that Burma should be separated from India for that reason. Other major provinces are also complaining of the excessive burdens imposed by the Central Government but none of them asked for separation from the rest of India.

WHO RAISED "SEPARATION" CRY?

The cry for separation was first raised by "European observes" as stated in para 168 of he official census report, 1921. The report says: "The present cry that the Indian is rapidly displacing the Burman is due to the large number of Indians who can be seen landing from the ships that come from India to Rangoon and to the fact that the Indian population is concentrated in parts in which its presence was particularly noticed 'by European observers who at first raised that cry'." Another factor which inspires the movement for separation is the considerable amount of export and import trade between Burma and India.

A VERY IMPORTANT FACTOR.

This trade is now carried on free of customs duties and, therefore, competes in certain respects with British export and import trade with Burma as the following table will show.

Imports (1927-28)	Foreign (value in lakhs of Rs.)	Indian
Textiles	789	396
Provisions	174	83
Drugs & chemicals	33	8
Paper	38	6
	To Foreign Countries.	To India.
(1927-28)	(value in lakhs of Rs.)	
Rice	2776	1538
Kerosene	negligible	437
Petrol	,,	557
Timber	137	300

The effect of separation will be to bring this trade between India and Burma under the operation of tariff duties which will benefit the foreign importer and exporter at the expence of India and Burma. Thus it will enable the exporter of rice and timber to foreign countries to create a virtual monopoly for himself in the Burma export market. Similarly, the textile trade with Burma, which is already on the decline, will be reduced to vanishing point. The trade will be ruined and business paralysed in consequence. Millions of people in India and Burma will be thrown out of employment.

PINPRICKS.

Other anti-Indian measures which

Continued on page

Notes of the Day.

Shelved.

The question of grappling seriously and expeditiously with the problem of disarmament is again shelved. That is the only conclusion one can draw from the prompt denial in "high official circles" in Washington that the mission to Geneva of the American Government's naval expert, Mr. Hugh Gibson, means anything more than "working out technical details which might become the basis of consideration at a future conference." Lord Cushenden declared recently that the prospects of coming to an agreement over the reduction of naval armaments through negotiations at Geneva were not particularly bright. The explanation from Washington only confirms this pessimistic view. But there is, of course, the prospect of a future conference being held. Pacifists must continue to live in hopes.

Petty Harrassment.

An Indian resident of Pretoria, who is a trader, informs us how even in purely business matters he and his fellow Indians are subjected to petty harrassment by the local European business community. As an instance he narrates how he tried hard to purchase a petrol pump from the local European dealers, but could not get one from any of them. Yet similar pumps were at the same time supplied to European dealers. We do not know if such methods are part of an organised plan to worry Indians out of South Africa. Our correspondent may well try communicating with India's Agent-General in South Africa.

Invoking the Dead Again.

The Workers and Peasants' Party, says Mrs. Besant in "New India", "against which Bal Gangadhar Tilak warned me many years ago, seems to be very active in Bombay." We would like to know from members of the Party if it is quite so old as that. Would it not be more fair to the Party, and also to Lokamanya Tilak to leave the latter's unpublished views alone and to judge the former only by what it says and does now?

Just Grievance.

A correspondent writes:—

"The small suburb of Kelva on the B. B. and C. I. Railway which was till recently only farm and grazing land, is now receiving increasing attention from Bombay's well-to-do citizens who are intent on settling down in a quiet and healthy place far from the city's rush and turmoil. Kelva has many charms for the city dweller. It has a salubrious climate and nature has bestowed her blessings plentifully upon its surroundings. But its one serious drawback which deters many from going to live there permanently, is the lack of proper railway accommodation. There is neither platform nor waiting room for the many passengers that visit the place daily. Women and children have to get down from the train right down on to the lines, a process most risky and fatiguing. In the interest of suburban development it is to be hoped the railway authorities would redress this grievance of the travelling public immediately. How can suburban development which means, by the way, increase in earnings to the railways proceed rapidly unless the railways come to the assistance of the public in providing necessary travel amenities for it?"

A Thought for the Day.

"Without self-government, the Indians can never get rid of their present drain, and the consequent impoverishment, misery and destruction. No palliative of any kind whatever, no mere alteration and tinkering of the mechanical machinery of administration can and will do us any good.....Self-government alone is the remedy."

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

ECONOMIC POSITION OF GERMANY EARLY IN 1929

THE "BREATHING SPACE" AND ITS ECONOMIC EFFECTS.

The course of events during 1928 will probably convince all those who allowed themselves to be misled by the great economic efforts made by Germany since the stabilisation of her currency that the decisive factor in connection with every kind of economic activity is the yield derived from it. The shortage of capital is responsible, more than anything else, for the circumstance that Germany's economic expansion is making no real progress.

NO REAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION.

That there actually is such a shortage ought to be no secret to all who are familiar with the facts of the situation. At any rate a comparison of the rates of interest payable in Germany with the corresponding rates payable elsewhere should prove more convincing than any conclusions drawn from the formation of new capital at home could possibly be, seeing that the latter factor is one that defies accurate investigation. We do not, of course, deny that there is a steady increase in actual savings. This, however, does not constitute a suitable gauge for estimating the amount of capital available for productive purposes. Such savings are merely the result of the firm determination on the part of the middle classes and the workers to overcome the devastating effects of the expropriations caused by the inflation and to make adequate provision for emergencies and for the claims of old age.

THE HOUSING DIFFICULTY.

This does not [illegible] in any way detract from the va-

Continued on page

AMANULLAH ON MARCH TO KABUL

Victorious Troops Received with open arms by Citizens of Ghazni

"FIRMANS" FROM AIR

Tribes Asked to Cease Hostilities and Join Amanullah's Army

PESHAWAR, April 15.

The news of King Amanullah Khan's reconquering Ghazni has been heard here with great joy and people are leaving Peshwar in large numbers to join their brothers and fight against Bacha-i-Saqao. Many of the Ghilzais have been interviewed to-day and they stated they were very glad to hear of Amanullah Khan's arrival in Ghilzai area. They also stated that they were awaiting His Majesty's arrival and that they would crush everyone standing in the way of Amanullah.

LEFT PESHAWAR TO JOIN AMANULLLAH.

Reports have been received here that a part of Ambanullah's troops have made an advance and have camped 10 miles off Ghazni on the Kabul Road. It is stated that when Royal forces entered Ghazni the people welcomed them with great joy and just after a few hours some of the Ghilzais and Maliks who up to the time had been neutral also welcomed them. Bullets were fired in the air in honour of Royal forces' arrival. Many of the Maliks, it is reported, have left Peshawar to join Amanullah in Ghazni.

A newcomer from Kandahar states that he was Sardarali Ahmed Khan in a motor near Kila Jadid where he was in the presence of the newcomer was arrested by an order of the King and was carried to Kandahar under escort.—Free Press.

FIRMANS FROM AERO PLANES

TRIBES IN FAVOUR OF AMANULLAH

KURARUM, April 15.

Information has been received here that Amanullah has informed General Nadir Khan that his own and organised forces have reached Ghazni, captured it and is waiting to join the Royal army.

It is understood that Amanullah has distributed firmans among Jajis and Mangals from aeroplanes and it is expected that there is a revulsion of feeling amongst them in Amanullah's favour. There is all likelihood, it is reported of cessation of hostilities among these tribes.

It is reported that before starting from Kandahar on his career of conquest towards Kabul, Amanullah has made complete arrangements for telephonic and wireless communications with his new captal and his advances. These apparatuses are in perfect work.

JOIN NADIR KHAN'S FORCES

THALL, April 15.

Particulars to hand about the firmans distributed by Amanullah among the tribes state that the firman begins with some quotation from Scripture and purports to say that the Royal army after starting from Kandahar has reached Ghazni via Qalat and Muquer with sufficient air force and that the public trouble will end shortly and that all tribes should join Uadir Khan.

NADIR KHAN'S MESSAGE TO HIS BROTHER

THALL, April 15.

It is reported that General Nadir Khan has sent a message to his officers to raise an army themselves among the tribes and join him at once on his march to Kabul.—Free Press.

PROMINENT AFGHAN REBEL SURRENDERS TO AMANULLAH

PESHAWAR CITY, April 15.

The newspaper "Hamdardi Afghan" learns that Mohammad Afzalkhan who is one of the ring-leaders of the Shinwari rebellion and took a prominent part in the Afghan troubles that followed has repented and surrendered himself to the mercy of King Amanullah.—Free Press.

Nadir Khan Out to Remove Bacha

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THULL, April 15.

Information has been received here that having reached Gardez, General Nadir Khan held a big Jirga. He made a lengthy speech in the course of which he announced that the object for which he left his sick-bed and took so much trouble had not yet been realised. He must see peace reestablished in Afghanistan, and in his opinion Amanullah Khan was the only man who could do that. Civil war and bloodshed could not be stopped until Amanullah Khan came to the Throne of Kabul. Of all claimants to the Throne only Amanullah Khan had got power, tact and patriotism to maintain the solidarity of Afghanistan. Amanullah Khan had got the strength of 12 such kings. He wanted to save his country from bloodshed and ruin. He had left Kandahar, said the General, for the sake of Islam and Peace and to remove Bachi-e-Saqua.

Continuing the General said that he had a mind to raise an army at Khost and lead them to Gardez, but he regretted he was unsucessful. He exhorted his countrymen that if they wanted the blessings of God and the Prophet they should help Amanullah Khan for establishing peace in the country.—Free Press.

LULL IN SHIA-SUNNI HOSTILITIES

THULL, April 15.

It is reported that there has been a temporary cessation of hostilities between Shias and Sunis in Tirah. Mullah Sahib Mahmud Akhunzada has it is stated, announced that they have got nothing to do with the present enmity, which, he is reported to have declared, might have been engineered by some misguided tribesmen.—Free Press.

RESTRICTION OF LOCALISING ACTIVITIES OF RELIGIOUS BODIES

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SOVIET EXECUTIVE FIAT

LONDON, April 15.

Riga.—The Soviet Central Executive has passed a law restricting the localising activities of all religious bodies. Penalties which will be enforced by the Permanent Commission include expulsion from co-operative societies and deprivation of the right to cultivate land. Religious bodies may not run libraries or classes or carry on economic or cultural work apart from the actual religious teaching within their own strictly localised areas.—Reuter.

CLASH BETWEEN POLICE AND CITIZENS

NINE PERSONS ARRESTED

CONSTABLES SUSPENDED

CALCUTTA, April. 14.

Calcutta celebrated the Bengalalee New Year's day with great festivities barring an unpleasant incident in which an altercation ensued between policemen in plain clothes and some members of the local Hindu Mission and of the public, resulting in injuries to several. Some of the injured were taken to hospital. The police assaulted and arrested nine persons who were taken to the police station.

It is reported that Mr. Gordon, Deputy Commissioner of Police expressed his regret for the incident to Mr. D. P. Khaitan, and suspended, after enquiry, the constables who were found guilty.—Free Press.

MR. CHURCHILL PRESENTS BUDGET

TEA DUTY TO GO

HITS AT LL. G. AND LABOUR PROGRAMME

LONDON, April 15.

The House of Commons to-day was crowded. The Prince of Wales, many Peers and Dominions representatives were present in the galleries.

Mr. Churchill said that despite injury caused by the folly of the General Strike of 1926 by reason of which the Exchequer had lost at least eighty millions sterling, they had realised respectable and solid budget surplus. The prosperity of the country had maintained steady advance. It was a good sign that there had been record consumption of tea and sugar and notable decline in consumption of alcohol.

Mr. Churchill claimed that the Government had saved 7-1/2 millions sterling every year on armaments compared with the fact that in the year Labour Government was in office civil supply of Services was reduced by 5.1/2 millions.

The obligations imposed on the State by the existing debt contracts had fallen in four years by 175 millions sterling representing almost exactly what Mr. Lloyd George proposed to spend in two years. In trying to win the general election, "The nation's meagre savings would be butchered to make a showman's holiday" (loud ministerial cheers).—Reuter.

In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill announced that tea duty would be abolished from April 22.

NOT RETURNED FROM CRUISE ON DEAD SEA

LONDON, April 15.

News has been received in London from Jerusalem that a party of twelve including Harry Sacher, member of the Palestine Zionist Executive, Edwin Samuel, son of Sir Herbert Samuel, and their wives have not returned from a cruise on the Dead Sea from which they were due back on Saturday evening. Aircraft boats and police are searching for party.—Reuter.

MAKING GERMANY PAY

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AMERICAN EXPERTS OPINION

NEW YORK, April 15.

It is stated that Messrs., J. P. Morgan and Owen Young, American members of the Committee of Financial Experts consider the Reparations now at Paris, have reported that the Allied demands of Reparations amount payable by Germany are too high.—Free Press Beam Service.

EAST AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS

PRESIDENT'S STRONG OPPOSITION TO EUROPEAN DEMANDS

MOMBASA, April 15.

A correspondent wires to Associated Press from Mombasa.

Pandit Kunzru, President-Elect of the Eastern Africa Indian Congress arrived at Mombasa on April 6 and received an address of welcome from the Indian Association Mombasa representing nine thousand Indians. He proceeded to Nairobi the nexxt day and met representative Indians and Europeans. He returned to Mombasa on the 13th. The Congress opened that day amid scenes of enthusiasm. Mr. A. B. Patel the Chairman of the Reception Committee pleaded for a common roll and supported African trusteeship by the Imperial Government. He opposed European claims for responsible Government and advocated the assistance of the Government of India to present the Indian case before Sir Samuel Wilson.

EUROPEAN DEMAND STRONGLY OPPOSED.

Pandit Kunzru strongly opposed the European demand for self-government or an increase in European influence in the Kenya Government and the re-opening by Sir Samuel Wilson of the self-government question. He pleaded for a common roll and expressed the opinion that Indians had made all reasonable concesisons to meet European apprehensions. He suggested that the Kenya Government should promote an agreement and finally assured the Indians in Kenya of the wholehearted support of the Government and people of India. The speech was enthusiastically received.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Congress passed resolutions supporting generally the report accepting the African trusteeship as adumbrated in the report opposing European self-government and an increase of Europeans in the Kenya Legislative Council also opposing any political union but welcoming an economic union of Kenya Tanganyika and Uganda and demanding adequate representation on the Advisory Councils of the central authority also the appointment of an Indian Private Secretary to the central authority. It was decided to present a memorandum to Sir Samuel Wilson.—A. P.

REVOLT IN NORTH-WEST CHINA

18 YEAR OLD "BOY" GENERAL

WHOLESALE LOOTING OF VILLAGES

LONDON, April 15.

The Shanghai correspondent of of the "London Times" states that the Moslem revolt continues in Kansu, the most North-wesetrn province of China, spreading desolation in its wake.

Machongying, their eighteen year old boy general, has taken possession of the village Mienchow and is looting adjacent villages.—Free Press Beam Service.

BRITISH GUNBOAT FIRED UPO

LONDON, April 15.

Shangha.—A message from Ichang says that the British gunboat "Tern" was fired on from the river bank and three men were wounded. "Tern" had gone up the river Yangtse to rescue British ships in view of report that shipping had been held up by rifle fire twelve miles from Ichang where fighting was in progress between 100 Szechuanese and 7,000 retreating Wuhabn troops.—Reuter.

APPLICATION FOR WINDING UP "DAILY EXPRESS"

EMPLOYEES' SALARIES IN ARREARS FOR MONTHS

MADRAS, April 15.

9n application was made this evening on behalf of the employees of the "Daily Express" for winding up of the Company on account of arrears in salaries. Justice Kumaraswamy Sastry who heard the petition ordered that a notice should be issued to the Managing Director of the paper.—Free Press.

"RATIO INJUSTICE"

KARACHI INDIAN CHAMBER'S PROTEST

KARACHI, April 15.

At the annual general meeting of the Karachi Indian Merchants Association, Seth Showkatrai strongly condemned the Delhi bomb outrage.

Referring to the "ratio injustice" Seth Showkatrai stated that it enabled foreign manufacturers complete success: because the 18d. ratio gives them practically protection of 12-1/2 per cent: because of this ratio even raw produce of other countries finds a favourable market in India in competition with out own. He hoped that the Assembly and the Government would be able to right this wrong done to India and Indian trade.

Seth Showkatrai welcomed the proposed banking enquiry and hoped that the personnel of the committee would be such as to satisfy Indian commercial opinion.—Free Press.

SOLICITORS IN CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, April 15.

In connection with the Solicitors Conference which is commencing its session to-morrow, a large number of delegates arrived this morning and attended in the evening a party at the Marble Palace. Among those present were Justices Costello, B. B. Ghose, C. C. Ghose, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, H. N. Dutt, Messrs. A. H. Payne, C. W. Enfry, N. H. Pandia, J. H. Modi, K. H. Rele and others.—Free Press.

KARACHI-LONDON AIR MAIL

SIR S. BRANCKER TO NEGOTIATE WITH GREEK GOVT

LONDON, April 15.

Naples.—Sir Sefton Brancker arrived here in third air mail liner to India which left for Corfu at 6-45 p.m. Sir Sefton will leave liner at Atnens whether he is proceeding to negotiate with Greek authorities for continuance of London-Karachi air mail service, operation of which through Greek territory has been only temporarily sactiontd by the Greek Goverument.—Reuter.

PREPARATORY DISARMOMENT CONFERENCE

LONDON, April 15.

Geneva.—The Preparatory Disarmament Committee opened here this morning. Twenty nations were represented. President is Mr. Loudon (Holland).—Reuter.

AN AEROPLANE CRASH

LONDON, April 15.

Detroit.—10,000 spectators of an aerial display witnessed a collision between two machines which crashed and resulted in the death of Mr. A. H. K. Reider, President of the Kreisner-Reider aircraft Company, one of the largest aeroplane manufacturers in the country, who was in one machine, and the pilot and mechanic in the other.—Reuter.

INDIA-ENGLAND AIR MAIL

REACHES CROYDON DULY

FIRST EVE TO FLY FASTEST!

LONDON, April 14.

The First India-England airmail arrived at Croydon at 2.13 this afternoon, two minutes ahead of the scheduled time. The airliner carried five passengers and 500 pounds of mail.

A RECORD JOURNEY.

It was welcomed by Lady Maude Hoare and many persons notable in aviation. It is pointed out that Miss Chetwynd is the first woman to fly from India to London and also that she has made the fastest journey between India and London in either direction. Sir Vyvell Vyvyan has made a double journey, from England to India and back, in fourteen and a half days, which is a record.

AT LE BOURGET.

Le Bourget.—First westbound Indian airmail arrived here at 10.45 on Saturday morning. The passengers included Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Chetwynd and Sir Vyvell Vyvyan. The plane was met by wingcommander Smyth-Piggott, Air Attache, Paris, and representative of the French Minister of Aviation.—Reuter.

A COMFORTABLE TRIP

SIR S. HOARE INTERVIEWED

LONDON, April 14.

Interviewed by Reuter, Sir Samuel Hoare expressed the opinion that the airmail service would bring about a drastic change in imperial communications. He cited as an instance that he wrote a letter to the Viceroy of India which was delivered seven and a half days after leaving London and the Viceroy's reply was delivered in London under that time.

Describing his experiences in surveying part of the Cairo to Cape route, Sir S. Hoare said that he covered on an average 75 miles per day. It was about the hottest month of the year in the Sudan which greatly added to the difficulties of flying but yet he completed the whole of his programme right on time, and had covered altogether 5,000 miles. During the flight over Africa he flew often as high as 12,000 feet on account of heat. He hoped that the Egypt-Cape service would open on April 1st, 1930. Some sections of it, would however, possibly be working before then. Flights would probably be made very early in the morning to avoid heat. Sir Samuel added that his whole trip had been so comfortable that he would not mind going straight back and doing it over again.

MOST DELIGHTFUL.

Miss Chetwynd, who has never flown before, described her experience as most delightful. There was absolutely no discomfort and she did not feel nervoes for even a second during the whole journey.—Reuter.

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

It is understood the Butler Committee's Report on the relations of British India with Indian States is expected to be published in the course of a day or two. It is said to be a short report of about 80 pages.

AIRMAN BAILLY LEAVES FOR KARACHI

ALLAHABAD April 15.

French airman Bailly who recently flew from Paris to Saigon (Indo-China) in eleven days, arrived here yesterday afternoon on his return flight, having flown non-stop from Akyab. He totok off at 6-30 this morning for Karachi—A P.

TRIUMPHAL RECEPTION TO AIRMEN

Paris.—The airmen M. Lebrix and M. Paillard and their mechanic, M. Jousse, were accorded a triumphal reception on their return from the East. M. Paillard stepped out of the train carrying a Winchester rifle salved from the wrecked aeroplane. M. Jousse hopped on crutches and was very plucky. He declared that he wanted again to attempt flight to the East.

Note.—It will be remembered that airmen with a mechanic set out on a flight to Indo-China in February last but their plane crashed about 120 miles from Rangoon. M. Jousse was injured in the left leg and had to be removed to hospital.—Reuter.

POLICE RAID HOUSE IN LAHORE

Three Young Men Put Under Arrest

"RED" POSTER ON CITY WALLS

Believed to be Sequel to Assembly Bomb Outrage

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LAHORE, April 15.

As result of a lightning raid by police, 11 bombs, 24 cartridges and two pistols were unearthed this noon from a house called "Kashmir Buildings" in the Macleod Road.

Three youngmen living in rooms at the time of raid were taken to custody. It is understood the rooms, where the search was made, were rented in the middle of March in name of one Bhagvaticharan and arrested persons are stated to be outsiders. Further particulars are awaited.—Free Press.

FOUR HOURS SEARCH

BELIEVED TO BE A SEQUEL TO ASSEMBLY BOMB INCIDENT

LAHORE, April 15

Further enquiries in connection with the finding of 11 bombs, 24 cartridges and two pistols in a house in the Macleod Road go to show that at about nine this morning the proprietor of the building with a sub-Inspector of police arrived there and called out his tenants. One of the occupants of this particular block came downstairs and opened the door. He was at once arrested by the sub-Inspector. It is alleged that at the time of the arrest the man had a revolver concealed in his person. In addition to bombs, cartridges and pistols there were found implements and acids for preparation of bombs. They were also seized.

FOUR HOURS SEARCH.

The search continued for four hours together. Three persons who are stated to be one Punjabi and two Hindus have been taken to three different police stations in the city.

It is alleged that the raid was undertaken in consequence of information stated to have been furnished one of the accused in the Assembly bomb outrage.

BHAGAT CHARAN NOT IN LAHORE.

The residential house of Bhagati charan in whose name these are alleged to have been rented was also searched, but nothing incriminating was found. Bhagaticharan himself is out of Lahore, having left this place two days back.

More searches at Lahore and some at Amritsar are contemplated by the police.—Free Press.

"RED" POSTER IN LAHORE

LAHORE, April 15.

The following notice headed, "Loud voice to make the deaf hear" was found pasted on Lahori Gate to-day:

"The unlawful action of the police in Lahore on the 7tht instatnt has compelled us to take further action in the matter. It has therefore been decided by the Commander-in-Chief of the Republican Association Army, Simla, that the officer in charge of the Lahore police should be cut off in just the same way as was Saunders. Soldiers, roll numbers 203 and 182, are therefore hereby directed to tatke immediate action in the matter.

BY ORDER, G. RASUL.

Personal Assistant to the Commander-in-Chief of the Republican Association Army in India".

At the bottom of the notice which is on red paper and typewritten appear the following:—

"Copy forwarded for information to:—

Soldiers Nos. 203 and 182.

Mr. Scott senior Supperintendent of Police Lahore

The Deputy Commissioner Lahore.

The Editor "Tribune", Lahore."—A. P.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST MEERUT ARRESTS

—:o:—

Bad food. Ban on Smoking, Newspapers and Solitary Cells Still Continue

LONDON, April 15

The League against Imperialism is holding on Sunday a demonstration in Trafalgar Square to protest against the recent arrest Indian Labour leaders.—Free Press Beam Service.

MEERUT UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS

SEGREGATION: BAD FOOD: BAN ON SMOKING AND READING

NEW DELHI, April. 15.

Mr. S. C. Mitra, Congress Whip in the Assembly, paid visit to the Meerut Jail yesterday with a view to study the conditions under which the under-trial prisoners are kept there, and the extent to which the treatment meted out to them accords with the description given by the Home Member in the Assembly. Mr. Mitra in an interview, said that it was not true that the prisoners were kept in separate cells for their own convenience or comfort. He understood that none of them except Mr. Jhabwala had asked for such treatment. In fact, said Mr. Mitra, the main complaint of the accised was that they had been segregated and given no opporthnity to mix with others, nor were the given facilities for planning out their defence. Even the right of reading newspapers and smoking which was generally granted to under-triol prisoners has been denied to them. Their other bitter complaint, according to Mr. Mitra, was that the food was not merely too little but indigestible, and that they were thus being starved. They applied for diet on the European scale, and this request, even in the case of those accustomed to European means, had not yet been granted. Mr. Mitra explained that the reason for this request was that European diet was comparatively more nutritious. Mr. Mitra finally added that the accused were looking forward to the leaders arranging a common defence, and did not think that the trial would last beyond six months nor that excessively large sums would be needed to conduct the defence. They had considerable faith in Pandit Jawaharlal, and were anxious to know whether the leaders' appeal for the Defence Fund would be fruitful. Otherwise, they would make their own arrangements, even if they were to be on a small scale.

Those who are kept in cells according to Mitra are Mr. Spratt, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Ajudhi Prasad, Mr. Samsul Huda, Mr. Shaukat Usmani, Mr. Kedarnath Sahgal, Dr. Adhikari and Mr. Gouri Shankar.—A P.

MEERUT UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR SUPPLYING BETTER FOOD

MEERUT, April 13.

Parmatma Sharan Vaish, President, and Badri Prasada Bishal, Mukhtar, Secretary, the Sevasangh, write from Meerut:—

"It is a matter of common knowledge that 31 Labour leaders from different provinces of India are lodged in Meerut Jail on a charge of conspiracy to deprive His Majesty of the Sovereignty of India. These arrests were effected on 20th March throughout the country. Arrests and house-searches were made simultaneously in Meerut on the same date. On 21st March, 1929, we knew from the "Hindustan Times", a morning paper of Delhi, that thirty-one arrested persons would be brought to Meerut and the case would be tried at this place. There was no organisation in the town at

(Continued on next page.)

"THE SIMON COMMISSION AND AFTER"

(We regret that owing to an accident in the machine department in the "Chronicle" Press on Sunday night last, the leading article under the above title came out badly mutilated in print. We reprint it below for the benefit of our Town readers.)

The Simon Commission and some titled members of their Indian "wing" left for England on Saturday. The statement the Secretaries of the Statutory Commission issued to some Delhi pressmen shows that the Simon Seven and their adjuncts spent a strenuous time on railway journeys, receiving more than seven hundred deputations and a number of welcome addresses and letters—not excluding two from dead persons—a little trifle of a detail to which the Secretaries did not refer. Their task as "investigators" is over, so far as it referred to "personal and close" investigation on the spot. After consultations in England with "various important interests" they will make their report to the British Parliament. Sir John Simon, momentarily oblivious in his second cold weather jaunt in India of the utility of imposing upon himself oratorical self-abnegation, recently made some speeches which were harshly commented upon in England, their style and contents not being to the taste of the "Times" and its cousins the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph", all united in brotherly endeavour for the promotion of British Imperialism in India.

To Indians, deeply sensible of the injury to their self-respect in the appointment of an All-White Commission, conscious that some of its members by their leading questions and purposeful interjections during the course of the one-sided inquiry they held,—only bodies of Jo-hukumies and disgruntled communalists having ventured to appear before them—sought to exploit sectarian differences and misunderstandings between the various communities, and mindful fortunately to day more than ever that self-help alone will secure Swaraj—it does not matter one jot what the Seven Magi from the West report to Parliament. Indians are becoming painfully aware that genuine Swaraj can never be granted by the country in possession to those who have been dispossessed and are "held" in that state of abject bondage through all the wiles and subterfuges that a dominant race which has established a politico-commercial mastery over other people knows how to manipulate and exercise.

It is interesting, however, to notice how cleverly the stage is being set in England to receive the report of the Statutory Commission. It would appear from the comments of the British Press, the solitary and honourable exception being the organs expressing the views of the small body of British Labour Left-Wingers, that a regular compaign is afoot in Britain to make the average elector believe that India is on the eve of a second Mutiny. Here is the subtle and shameless suggestion of the "Saturday Review" in a mischievous commentary on the Meerut arrests. The paper states: "The centre of the conspiracy appears to be Meerut, but at present we see no reason for connecting that with the historic infamy of Meerut as the point at which the Mutiny of 1857 broke out." Indians have been wondering why an out of the way place like Meerut was selected for the trial of the thirty-one accused. We shall not be surprised if the Home Member in the Government of India were to register a silent complaint to himself "God save us from our friends" when he notices how cleverly, conveniently and mischievously, Meerut has been utilised by the "Saturday Review" to evoke terrifying memories in British minds. It will be recalled that Mr. Crerar informed the Assmbly that Meerut was decided upon as the home for dispensing justice in this particular trial because it was "so central." Even a journal of the type of the "Manchester Guardian" which plumes itself on the sobriety and fair-mindedness of its views on Indian political "reform", becomes forgetful of the egregious impropriety of publishing the following:—

The Government of India, evidently convinced that a Communist conspiracy against British sovereignty was maturing, on Wednesday forestalled any such movement by a simultaneous police descent upon every possible centre of Communist activity in the country. From Bombay and Poona in the West, to Calcutta and Dacca over a thousand miles away in the blast taking in Allahabad and Lucknow, hundreds of miles to the North search warrants were executed in hundreds of houses, papers seized, and many persons arrested. Several of the arrested persons have been prominent in Indian political life, among them being a former President of the Indian National Congress ('sic'.)

Imagine the millions of "Jixes" in Britain turning round to their wives, the feminine Trustees of India and saying "My dear, India is safe for us. They have made a fine haul of these agitators". But what an illuminating commentary the message to the "Manchester Guardian" provides on the view which pro-official quarters in India wish Indians to accept, that the great round-up in which the works of William Shakespeare and Bernard Shaw's Guide to Socialism for his sister-in-law were sequestered had for its objective not the checking of the national movement but merely a desire "to check the growth of Communism in India under alien auspices". The stage has been deliberately and cleverly set in Britain to terrify the inhabitants of that country into the belief that the grant of even a further dose of camouflaged Swaraj to India is dangerous. We shall discuss on another occasion how Indians must meet this danger from Britain.

PROMOTION OF CATTLE WELFARE

PROPOSED CREATION OF A BOARD

CALCUTTA, April 15

Presiding over the All-India Conference for the improvement of cattle-breeding, Justice Lord Williams suggested the creation of pasture lands, the foundation of model farms and the creation of a Board for the promotion of cattle welfare. He suggested that the activities of the Association be confined to Bengal and the work concentrated on essential subjects. He disagreed with those who blamed Government and asked the Association and the people to take steps to create pasture and protect Brahmani bulls. He was an admirer of Hinduism but felt that Hindus should shed their prejudices and work to bringing back past glories.—Free Press.

MAHASAYA RAJPAL'S DEATH

HINDU MAHASABHA'S SYMPATHY

BANGALORE, April 15.

At a meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha Presided over by Swami Desarmanandar, a resolution was passed experessing heartfelt sympathy with Mahasaya Rajpal's family in their bereavement.—Free Press.

HOW TO MAKE JALLIANWALA IMPOSSIBLE

BUILD UP NATIONAL CHARACTER

CAWNPORE, April 14.

A largely attended public meeting was held here last night at Shraadhanand Park under the presidency of Sjt. Narain Prasad Arora in memory of martyrs of the Jallianwalla Bagh. Speeches were delivered by several local leaders reviewing the history of the past ten years of political life in the country and exhorting the people to follow the Congress programme which is the only way of obtaining Swaraj.

Sjt. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi M. L. C. laid particular stress on the building up of national character and assuming a spirit of defiance to any insult hurled on our brethren, be they high or low, rich or poor, which alone would save us from indignities and atrocities like those of Jallianwalla Bagh and other events of similar nature. He also asked people to develop a longing for that kind of Swaraj which would benefit rich and poor alike.—Free Press.

MEERUT PRISONERS' HRADSHIP

(Continued from previous page).

that moment to help these undertrial prisoners regarding their defence and physical comforts, including the provision of better food, clothing and other requisites. The Congress Committee as a body did not take up the work, an urgent meeting of same patriotic young men was called and a Seva Sangh was organised. Members and volunteers of the Sangh were posted on the railway station, and the court to look after the individual comforts of arrested persons and their relatives arriving in Meerut. From 21st March to 28th March volunteers remained on the station for 24 hours and rendered every possible help. Tea, food, clothing, newspapers and other necessary requirements were supplied. Apart from this we have been trying to give all possible comfort to our arrested brethren in jail that can be permitted under the Jail regulations. So far we have been able to provide fruits, clothes, books, journals and toilet requisites to all the 31 arrested persons, and upto this time we have spent about Rs. 200 on these things out of which a sum of Rs. 100 was very kindly donated by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee through Dr. Satyapal, and the rest subscribed amongst ourselves.

The jail authorities have since then permitted to allow better food to these arrested leaders to be supplemented by private means. A week has passed, but nothing so far has been done in this connection. At a conference in Delhi at Pandit Motilal's house some Congress leaders had promised to raise subscription and arrange for better food to these men. But it remained only a pious wish and was never materialised. The Sevasangh has taken this duty upon itself, as it is most essential to look after the health of these arrested Labour leaders. The case will last for about one year and it is estimated that about eight hundred rupees a month will be required by the Sevasangh for this purpose, apart from the money that will be required for the legal defence of the case, and for which all India leaders have already issued an appeal.

We therefore request you to extend your helping hand towards this humanitarian work, and send your quota to the President of the Sevasangh or to the Byopar Sahayak Bank, Ltd., Meerut. All donations will be duly acknowledged."

MR. JOSHI'S TRANSFER TO ALLAHABAD

MAGISTRATE HAS NO OBJECTION

MEERUT, April 15.

Regarding Mr. Joshi's transfer from Meerut Jail to Allahabad Jail with a view to enabling him to take his examination in law the District Magistrate of Meerut has, it is said, no objection provided the Allahabad University authorities and local authorities there are agreeable to the arrangement. Mr. Joshi's transfer now depends on the attitude of the Allahabad authorities.—A. P.

DELHI BOMB OUTRAGE

PATIALA MAHARAJA CALLS FOR STERN ACTION

LONDON, April 15

The Maharaja of Patiala, writing to the London press condemns the bomb outrage at Delhi, and says that such violent tactics invite stern action. The Maharaja demands the strong handling of the situation by the Government.—Free Press Beam Service.

A BISHOP'S PRESCRIPTION

EMPLOY PANDITS AND MULLAH'S FOR LOYAL PROPAGANDA

LONDON, April 15.

Bishop Ferguson Davies who claims twentynine year's experience of India suggests that the Government should employ Mullahs and Pandits to preach communal concord, inasmuch as religion still sways the majority of the Indian people. Educated Indians have developed a great political consciousness and follow politicians, but the class of people who murder and fight among themselves or against other communities are unaffected by congresses and conferences. Towards this class of people Mullahs and Pandits might exert great influence and are more important than members of the Assembly.—Free Press Beam Service.

BHAGASINGH'S FATHER NOT ALLOWED

NEW DELHI, April 15.

Police and C.I.D. officers are observing strict secrecy regarding the developments of the Assembly bomb outrage.

The "Hindustan Times" understands that an identification of the two accused was held in the presence of Mian Abdul Samad, a First Class Magistrate, and the identifiers including some Europeans and Indians.

Bhagat Singh has been removed from the Kotwali lock-up to a station in the neighbourhood of Delhi. He, it is understood has not made any statement to the police.

FATHER NOT ALLOWED TO SEE SON.

Sardar Kishen Singh, father of Bhagat Singh, who came to Delhi last Saturday morning waited on police officials for an interview with his son. But as the police officials referred him to the District Magistrate Sirdar Kishen Singh made an application before Mr. Lee, Magistrate, this morning praying for permission to interview his son. The Magistrate called upon Mr. Henren, Resident Magistrate who had remanded the accused to report if he had any objection to the application. Mr Henren has postponed consideration of the application till tomorrow.—Free Press.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

MR. CHINTAMANI TO PRESIDE

BOMBAY, April 15.

It is understood that Mr. C. Y. Chintamani will preside over the second session of the Indian States Peoples' Conference to be held in Bombay in the second half of May.—Free Press.

BRITISH DOMINIONS AND COLONIES

LONDON, April 15.

"The Times" discussing the desirability of the reconstruction of Government, observes that the moment has surely come at last when the work connected with the Dominions and Colonies should be effectively divorced.—Reuter

Bangalore.—It is reported from Mysore that on Yugadi day, the police rounded up and arrested 132 persons for alleged gambling, taking possession of Rs. 665 in five different places. Many leading sahukars and merchants are among those arrested. They were later enlarged on their own personal recognisance.—Free Press.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND PORT TRUST.

Government Explanation for Omission of his Nomination

The Director of Information Bombay, has issued the following:—

"It appears that a resolution has been tabled in the Bombay Corporation protesting against the omission on the part of Government to nominate the Municipal Commissioner on the Bombay Port Trust. Government have, therefore, considered it desirable to explain their reasons for such action.

The resolution in question is based mainly on two grounds: (1) that the presence of the Municipal Commissioner on the Port Trust is absolutely necessary in the interests of the City; and (2) that it helps in the satisfactory solution of various matters in which the Municipality and the Port Trust are interested.

As regards the first ground urged, it must be borne in mind that there are five elected members from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, five elected members from the Indian Merchants' Chamber, two such members from the Municipal Corporation, and one elected member from the Millowners' Association; the nominated members represent various other interests in the City, such as the Military, the two Railways, the Customs, the Royal Indian Marine, and Labour. There is only one Government officer to represent the interests of the Bombay Government. All concerned interests in the City, are, therefore, now represented.

In regard to the second ground, it must be remembered that the Corporation have two elected members on the Port Trust who can help in the solution of any questions that may arise between the two bodies.

If, however, the Corporation consider that these members are not sufficient to safeguard the interests o fthat body and that the presence of the Municipal Commissioner is absolutely necessary in their interests, it is open to the Corporation to elect the Municipal Commissioner as one of their representatives on the Port Trust; while if they apprehend and difficulty in regard to this course they are at liberty to move for an amendment of the Act for the purpose.

Labour has been not unreasonably demanding representation on the Port Trust; and as there is no special representative of that important interest on that body, Government considered it necessary to nominate a representative of Labour.

It may be suggested that Government should have omitted their own representative for this purpose, but, as shown above, all other interests are represented on Port Trust, and had Government not nominated one of their officers to represent their important interests, they would have been left without any such representation whatsoever.

It may be contended that the Municipal Commissioner is also a Government servant, and could, therefore, represent the interests of Government. But there are questions in which the interests of the Port Trust, the Municipality and Government may conflict; and the Municipal Commissioner, being an employee of the Corporation, would be expected primarily to look after the interests of that body.

It may also be suggested that as the Chairman of the Port Trust is nominated on the Bombay Corporation, so the Municipal Commissioner should be nominated on the Port Trust. The position, however, is different in that the Port Trust have no right of electing any members on the Bombay Corporation, whereas the Bombay Corporation have the right of electing two members on the Port Trust.

Having regard to all these circumstances, and with a view to meeting the growing and legitimate demand of Labour, Government have considered it necessary to nominate a representative of Labour on the Bombay Port Trust."

MAHATMAJI IN SOUTH INDIA

A FRUITFUL TOUR

PURSES AND ADDRESSES GALORE

MASULIPATAM, April 15.

On the evening of the 12th, Mahatmaji addressed a crowded audience at Kapileswarapuram where a purse of 1500 Rupees was presented. Mahatmaji exhorted them to wear khadi, boycott foreign cloth, and remove untouchability and give up drink. There was a bonfire of foreign cloth. Mahatmaji left Kapileswarapuram at 5.30 p.m. for Elakorru, the native place of Deshodharaka Nageswara Rao. On the way purses were presented at Pasumarru, and the party arrived at Elakorru at 7-30 p.m. where a meeting was addressd.

Mahatmaji regretted to find people wearing foreign cloth even in Elakorru, the native place of Deshodharaka Nageswara Rao. Mr. Nageswara Rao presented a purse containing 1116 Rupees.

Early next morning Gandhiji visited Elakorrupualapallai, and thence proceeded to Bandar visiting certain villages on the way and receiving purses amounting to nearly 5000 Rupees. Mahatmaji was the guest of Doctor Pattabhi.

In the evening Mahatmaji addressed the ladies in the Minerva Hall which was packed to the full. He received 160 Rupees besides jewellery worth about 150 Rupees.

ADDRESS FROM PANCHAMA GIRLS.

Then he visited Arundhthi Ashramam where Panchama girls presented an address. Mahatmaji was greatly impressed with the work done there. He then proceeded to the National College ground receiving on the way 116 Rupees from the Vysya community.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Mahatmaji then addressed a monster meeting of nearly 6000 people. Before he addressed the gathering Mahatmaji was presented with addresses from the Municipality and the Taluk Board. In the course of his speech Mahatmaji dwelt a length on the boycott of foreign cloth, removal of untouchability, and the Viceroy's action on President Patel's ruling.

A purse of nearly 6000 Rupees was presented to him on the 14th morning.

Mahatmaji left Bandar and visited Chinamukteni, Pedaddu, Kuchipudi, Narasannapalem, Movva, Kodali, Tadepalli, Ghantasalapalem, and Chantasala. At these places Mahatmaji urged the people to wear Khadi, boycott foreign cloth, give up drink and remove untouchability.

Mahatmaji was very much pleased when he saw women working at charkas.

After visiting Devarakota, Mahatmaji arrived at Challapallai and remainned there till the evening in the travellers' bungalow. In the evening Mahatmaji addressed an enthusiastic crowd which awaited Mahatma Gandhi's appearance from noon.

PURSES GALORE.

Then Mahatmaji and party motored to Purtigadda where under the shade of trees he found women spinning. A purse of 150 Rupees and rings were presented to him. Mahatmaji crossed the Kistina visiting on the way Captainipalam, Podaprolu, Mopidevi, Nagayathippa, where purses amounting to Rs. 600 were presented. From Avanigadda he visited Nagayalanka and Kodur and stanged at Avanigadda last night. In the three centres he got nearly 1500 Rupees.

This morning Mahatmaji and party returned to Masulipatam. To-day, being Monday, Mahatmaji is observing silence.—Free Press.

MARATHI PAPERS ON INDIAN STATES

(From A Special Correspondent.)

The Chief of Miraj has recently granted the privilege of electing advisory members to his Council. There were sixteen seats but only eleven candidates. The "Vaitaneya" of Savantwadi tries to explain the fact by saying that the qualifications for candidature are too high. The qualification which the journal objects to are these: First of all, the candidate should be a resident of Miraj; secondly, he must possess property worth one thousand rupees.

CHIEF OF SANGLI AND HIS PRIVATE EXPENDITURE.

When a conference of the subjects of the State of Sangli was held in Mangalvedhe, Mr. Rajwade, one of the men who are familiar with the administration of that State, gave in his speech the facts and figures about the revenue and expenditure of the State which have become a subject of considerable comment in the Marathi papers. Mr. Rajwade has declared that since the present Chief came to his Gadi the receipts in eighteen years have been about two crores; out of this amount 94 lakhs, i.e., nearly half the revenue was consumed by private expenditure of the Chief.

Among the items of public expenditure Mr. Rajwade has shown that Rs. 77,000 was devoted to the reception of the Governor of Bombay.

These figures have caused a great deal of surprise to papers like the "Vaitaneya", and the "Maratha" which look upon the Chief of Sangli with great favour.

"VIJAYI MARATHA'S" COMMENTS.

Referring to these very figures the non-Brahmin organ "The Vijayi Maratha" of Poona criticising the administration says that if such be the affairs of Sangli what must be the state of things in Miraj, Aundh, Jamkhandi and Ramadurg. The paper does not refer to Kolhapur. It is extremely desirable that the criticism of a State should not be made dependent on the caste of the ruler; the "Vijayi Maratha" should note that the people, whether of Sangli or Kolhapur are mostly non-Brahmins, and that it is no great consolation to them, if the head of the Administration, which is not satisfactory, is a non-Brahmin or a Brahmin.

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA

Shethi Vadilal Sarabhai Vidyarthi Graha reopens in June 1929. Applications for new admissions are invited from Swetamber Moortipujak Jain students intending to study for degrees in arts, science, commerce, engineering, agriculture, technology, medicine and law. Students are admitted as "paying" as well as "free". Only those who have passed Matriculation need apply. Special emphasis will be placed on merits for admission. Application forms and other particulars can be had from the undersigned (on the receipt of postal charges) which must be returned after being properly and duly filled up. Incomplete applications will be rejected.

Applicants must send Rs. 10 as deposit along with the applications, which will not be considered at all without this deposit. This amount will go towards part payment of caution fees, but will be liable to forfeiture in case the student whose application has been sanctioned does not join in time. Write to Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, Hon. Secretary, Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

PINPRICKING TO CEASE

POINTED ORDER TO CIVIL SERVICE

AFTER MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S EXPERIENCE

Pin-pricks are to cease in Government offices—by Order, says a writer in the "Sunday Despatch" Civil Servants havse borne without complaint the sledge-hammer blows of politicians. Under them their withers have remained unwrung, their heads unbowed.

But pins are more deadly. They have, it seems, drawn bureaucratic blood in Whitehall to such an extent that the Minister of Health has taken steps to staunch the flow.

Pausing for a moment from the issue of orders to local authorities regarding the Local Government Act, turning aside from the abolition of Boards of Guardians, and resting from the duty of rejuvenating a C3 population, he is now responsible for the following edict to his staff:

Within recent months several cases have arisen where injury has been caused by the careless affixing of pins to letters.

It cannot be too emphatically stressed that where papers are fastened together by pin the latter should be so inserted that the point is covered by at least the top paper and not left open for possible injury to others who may handle the papers subsequently.

Lack of care in this detail may have very serious results.

Your attention, as also that of your staff, is directed to the above.

MINISTER WAS STUNG.

Hundreds of copies of this historic document have now been issued.

Transit clerks have been asking for years for this order, but Mr. Neville Chamberlain was unmoved by the sight of their roughened thumbs raised in appeal until, it is said, he inadvertently took up a very insecure communication from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. That stung him all right.

SLAP IN FACE OF WHITE MORAL MENTORS

MARRIAGE AGE IN BRITAIN AT 12

Strong support for Lord Buckmaster's Age of Marriage Bill was forthcoming from the Home Office.

"The age of marriage of boys and girls should be fixed at 16, and all marriages under this age should be void," said Mr. S. W. Harris, Assistant Secretary at the Home Office, giving evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords.

The age of marriage in Great Britain compared unfavourably with that in many other countries, and surprise had been expressed that Great Britain and her Dominions have been content with it.

The Home Office was satisfied that the present law could not be defended, and that some alteration was required. It was not a sufficient answer to the existing law to point out that marriage at a very early age was rare.

"It is dangerous to leave unenforced a law which has not kept pace with modern social developments," added Mr. Harris. "It gives a bad impression of our moral standards to other countries."

The view of the Home Office was that the proposals in the Bill were right ones.

Lord Ernle, the chairman, suggested that the higher legal ages of marriage in foreign countries were subject to exemptions and dispensations, whereas the lower age in this country was absolute.

"Public opinion is ahead of the law in this country," he said. "The law allows marriage at 12, but public opinion knows it is an outrage practically."

About 65 per cent. of the marriages of girls at 15 years of age took place because a child was expected, Mr. Harris told the Bishop of Southwark.

The Home Office approved the provisions of the Bill without alteration.

The Committee adjourned.—"Daily Herald," London.

London.—The sixth victim of smallpox who contracted the disease abroad the "Tulsceania" has died at Manchester. The victim was Mr. E. Allpatrick who was coming home on holiday after four years in India, as Assistant Foreman and boilermaker on the Bengal Nagpur Railway at Champur.—Reuter.

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The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IF CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

THE COLOUR PROBLEM IN AFRICA

Anti-Slavery Society's Exposure of Hertzog Policy.

—:o:—

The controversy over the treatement of natives in Kenya was the chief topic that emerged at a recent conference on the East African Commission's report, which was held by the Anti-Slavery Society in the Central Hall. Several Kenya settlers were present, and replied resentfully to certain remarks made by Lord Olivier, and the new High Commissioner for South Africa in London (Mr. Louw) took the unusual step of replying to some criticisms of General Hertzog's native policy.

Lord Meston presided over the conference, and the criticisms of the Society were summarised in the following resolutions moved by Lord Olivier and carried:—

Seeing that no individual native and no native tribe as a whole in Kenya Colony has any right to land which can be recognised by the courts, any settlement of the land question must provide for:

(a) Reserves both adequate and secure in title.

(b) Elasticity of boundaries to provide for expansion of population.

(c) The unrestricted right of natives, either collectively or individually, to purchase land outside the reserve areas upon the same terms and conditions as those which apply to the immigrant races.

(d) Seeing that the interests of natives have been declared to be paramount and entitled to precedence, no further alienations of land should be made to Europeans until the lands already alienated to them (now averaging 7-1/8 square miles for each settler) have been effertually colonised.

(e) That in the interests of justice and of economic progress all artificial restrictions imposed with the object of preventing natives from growing exportable produce on lands occupied by them should be removed as rapidly as possible.

That no final solution of the East African political situation can be satisfactory which does not provide for:

(a) Ultimate full citizenship, regradless of race, sex creed, or colour.

(b) A civilisation franchise test common to all subjects in any given colonial area.

(c) A franchise under such civilisation test of an equal value for all subjects.

That pending the full association of all subjects in legislative responsibility in the East African territories:

(a) Any form of nominated membership should be based upon consultation with native councils in order that any such nominated membership, whether of immigrant or native race, should accord as nearly as possible with the desires of the native inhabitnts of the territory.

(b) Such nominated membership should be limited to a period of three years, with the right of re-nomination.

LORD OLIVIER.

Lord Olivier, in moving these resolutions, after paying a tribute to the work of the Commission and the general advocacy of continuity of policy, said that the whole crux of the position with regard to the natives, the whole source of danger and difficulty with reyard to the relations of black and whited, centred in the Union of South Africa. It was satisfactory that there was now emerging in South Africa a powerful public opinion hostile to the colour-ban policy of the Government. Lord Cranworth in the House of Lords had stated that the question of counitnuity of policy did not affect East Africa alone, and that we must have regard to the policy of South Africa. "We," said Lord Olivier, "are going to have regard to the policy of South Africa by making a solid block of British policy right across Africa which will prevent the South Africa policy from spreading."

Fears had been expressel by the Commissioners lest the principles which were being put forward in South Africa should spread north into the East African territories. Southern. Rhodesia formed a buffer State between South Africa and the three territories, and it was credibly stated that one of the chief reasons why Rhodesia was not willing to join the Union was their dislike of the Union's native policy. They had hoped that British principles would not have been ignored in East Africa and Kenya to the extent that they had been. In Kenya the flank had been turned already to some extent The policy was openly advocated of making the natives' reserves so small that they should be forced to go out to labour on the plantations. That was an open and declared policy.

FORCED LABOUR.

They had managed to check it a good deal, and get the principle established of leaving ample native reserves. They had seen with astonishment the adoption of forced labour on private estates not only advocated by the settlers but embodied in a law which the Colonial Office fortunately did not permit to be put into operation. There was in Kenya a good deal of Government pressure to get work out of the natives which they did not want to do and to force them by taxation and in other ways to work for employers. It was necessary to fight for the principles which were contrary to those which had been making themselves felt in South Africa, and it was most important to get a declaration from the British Parliament of the principles which should govern the treatment of the native races in the Empire in the future as they had operated in the past throughout our possessions.

Sir Robert Hamilton, seconding the resolution, said he regarded the report as a great starting-point which might be of vast importance for the whole Empire.

Mr. Norman Leys remarked that experience had shown that the only possible police for British possessions was that of equal rights. That policy was enforced in the most prosperous parts of the Empire now. Unlike Lord Olivier, he failed to find in the report that the Commissioners themselves adopted and believed in that policy. In fact, they referred to it briefly as "extreme." The report was the first British document which had laid down the assumption that in some way the future of the African was to be different from the future of the Europeon. That was the keynote of the whole report, and it was founded on the belief that in some way the African was subhuman. That he simply denied. To act upon that theory must ultimately result in a disaster.

A DISPUTE ON THE FACTS.

Mr. Macdonald, who said he had visited many plantations in Kenya, denied Lord Olivier's statement that forced labour existed in the plantations. No one wanted it, and there was no need for it. All the white men in Kenya were as anxious to do the right thing by the black man as anyone at home. Kenya was one of the most prosperous of our colonies, and he expressed resentment of the criticisms of the settlers.

Mr. J. M. Harris drew the attention of this speaker to a statement in the "East African Standard" by a settler who said he had been supplied with sixty labourers, and that owing to the way they were continually running away his headman had flogged them.

Lord Olivier said that it could not be denied that the principle of forced labour had been introduced into Kenya. It could not be denied either that it was the policy there to restrict the reserves so as to force the natives to work on estates. He had never accused the settlers of ill-treating the natives.

Mr. Louw, the new High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in London, also replied to Lord Olivier He complained of his rather casual and sweeping criticisms of General Hertzog's policy. It was far too sweeping to say that that policy abolished the political rights of the natives. While certain changes were made in the Cape, there was no suggstion of destroying the political rights of the natives, and political rights were actually being extended to the three provinces were they had not existed. It was a gross exaggeration of the policy of the Government to say that they wished to brand the native as an inferior being. The contention was that the native must develop on his own lines and in accordance with his own traditions. General Hertzog recognised the principle of trusteeship for the natives, and he was making an honest and sincere attempt to solve the question not by palliatives as in the past, but thoroughly and in the best interests of all the races.

Mr. Charles Roberts, the President of the Society, said the report raised the central question whether the time had not come to see our immense Empire in Africa as a whole, and to wark out the principles for its future development. After full deliberation both in Africa and at home this matter should be submitted to a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament, which should consider all conditions and hear the views of all the races affected with a view to formulating the principles which would govern the relations of all the races in Africa.

A resolution urging the appointment of a joint Committee was carried.

A WARNING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

An important group of residents in the Cape Province (says a Reuter message) has published a manifesto appealing for support against the Government's proposals in the matter of native representation in Parliament, which they contend constitute a grave menace to peace and order in South Africa and contain the seeds of serious trouble for future gcerations. The appeal is addressed to a ll parties, to all who uphold the principles of justice, right, and statesmanship.

The manifesto is signed by the Archbishop of Capetown, by the late Chief Justice, by two former Ministers, and by lawers, clergymen, and other leaders of thought in Capetown. —"Manchester Guardian."

ACT OF SEMI-BARBARISM

SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL'S FRANK COMMENT

The "Star" (Johannesburg) dated March 14, contains the following leaderette:—

Speaking at the reception in his honour at the City Hall last night, Sir Kurma Reddi referred to the "very difficult and delicate work" before him. He at once struck the right note when he said that the "only hope" lay in getting the sympathy and support of the two white races of South Africa, without which it would be impossible for him to achieve anything. Mr. Sastri succeeded in creating a marvellously better atmosphere in South Africa because he won the friendship and goodwill of those with whom he came in contact, and we feel confident that Sir Kurma Reddi will be equally successful. His task, as we all realise and none more than himself, is one of great difficulty, but he has in full measure those qualities of mind and character so necessary in one holding his high and responsible position. Most earnestly do we endorse his plea for justice and fair play to resident Indians, who regard themselves as "nationals" of South Africa and many of whom were born here. South Africa and not India is their home and to attempt by indirect but none the less effective means to drive them out of the country, by making it almost impossible for them to live in it, would be an act of semi-barbarism and certainly one in conflict with the precedents and principles of any community which claims to be civilised in something more than name. The Indians, as Sir Kurma says, pay taxes but have no voice in the country's administration, and "for this reason the responsibility of Parliament, the Provincial Councils and the municipal bodies is the greater." It is within the power of purely local authorities not only to inflict serious hardship and even ruin upon a section of the community which is powerless to protect itself, but also to nullify to a large extent the policy of the Government itself, Sir Kurma Reddi has behind him the best elements in the public opinion of South Africa, as well as of India, and we hope and believe that his appeal will not be in vain.

R.I. M. DOCK WORKERS' UNION

An extraordinary general meeting of the Union was held at the Elphinstone Garden, Bombay, on Wednesday, Mr. S. C. Joshi, Advocate, a Vice-President of the Union presiding.

Mr. Syed Munawar, Hon. General Secretary of the Union, explained that correspondence with the R. I. M. authorities regarding recognition of the Union by Government was in progress; that the constitution of the Union with suitable modifications regarding (1) members' admission free, (2) Union's affiliation to other bodies and (3) outsiders as office bearers of the Union, would be submitted to the R. I. M. Director with a view of being forwarded to the Government of India; and that the Director had promised an interview to him the next week regarding pending cases of Gratuity, Provident Fund, permanency of service and reinstatement of workers discharged.

Mr. Mistry exhorted the workers to unite in their full strength and thereby to enable the officials to secure the amenties they had been clamouring for.

Mr. Dayabhai Purushottam, a worker in the Dockyard, thanked the Office bearers for their efforts in improving the workers' lot.

Mr. Ginwalla asked the workers whether they were confident of managing their Union without outsiders as Officials, to which they stid they could not do without outsiders as at present.

A resolution was unanimously passed authorising the General Secretary to communicate to their Director, their desire to retain tre present constitution with outsiders as the Union's office-bearers.

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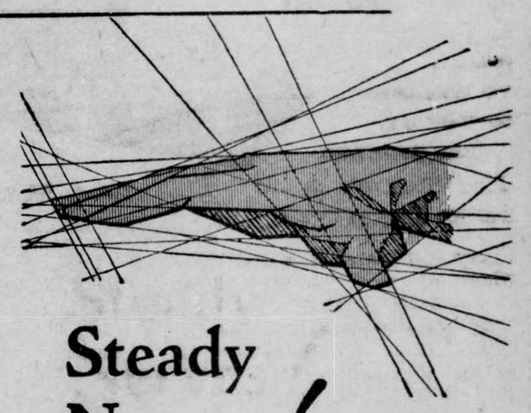

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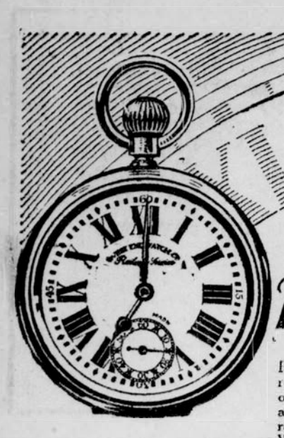

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PORFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS MEET.

PROGRESS OF THEIR SOCIETY IN PAST YEAR

The annual general meeting of the Society of Professional Accountants was held in the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday evening when an Evening Party was given the members of the profession to Sir Hugh Cocke, M. L. A. the president of the Council. The report for the year ended 31st December 1928 stated:

During the year 37 Fellows and 7 Associates from different parts of the country were newly admitted as members of the Society, and 5 members who had been Associates were transferred to the class of Fellows of the Society. The total number of Members of the Society on 31st December 1928 was 104, whom 97 were Fellows and 7 Associates. It is gratifying to note that all classes of Professional Accountants recognised by Law in India, viz., Chartered, Incorporated. Diplomate, and Government Certified Accountants and Auditors from different Presidencies and Provinces in India are on the Register of Members of the Society.

Sir Hugh Cocke in moving the adoption of the report made a lengthy speech. Referring to the question of placing the English accountants on the Indian Register and allow them to practice as auditors, he said:—

I personally favour that reconsideration but the Society opined that not only should there be no distinction made now but that the matter should not even be re-examined by the Indian Accountancy Board hereafter. I am personally inclined to think that non-practising Accountants who hold a fixed Appointment under a Firm or a Company should not be permitted to audit the Accounts of Public Companies. They should not be prevented from carrying out other audit work. This matter was discussed at some length at the final Conference held in March 1927 and the majority opinion then was that if the Shareholders of a Public Company elected to appoint an Auditor who was a registered Accountant but who was holding a fixed-salary appointment, there was no reason why they should not do so.

63 LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDIA.

I received the other day from Mr. Meikle, Actuary to the Government of India, a copy of his Report on Life Assurance Companies dated 7th December, 1928, covering the year 1927. It is interesting to notice that out of 63 Indian Life Assurance Companies, no less than 25 are established in the Presidency of Bompan, as against 11 in Bengal. 9 in Madras, and 9 in the Punjab. It is further noted that the Oriental of Bombay, which was established 54 years ago, has accumulated Funds exceeding 8 crores which is more than the total funds of all the other Indian Life Assurance Companies taken together. The Empire of India is easily second on the list. During the 15 years since the passing of the Indian Life Assurance Act of 1913, the total life assurance income of Indian Companies has increased by over 3 crores, viz., from 127 lacs to 429 lacs, and since the termination of the War the total income of these Companies has nearly trebled and their Life Assurance Funds have more than doubled.

NOT A GOOD YEAR FOR BOMBAY.

The year in Bombay has not been a good one for Trade and Commerce owing to labour troubles and accordingly it is not one which the Accountancy profession can look back upon with any satisfaction. It is sometimes said that when trade is good the Accountant flourishes and that he does the same when trade is bad because of the insolvencies and liquidations that come his way. I do not think we shall be inclined to agree with this statement but shall feel that the depression which we have passed through has affected us all. Eminent Accountants of the West have been engaged on various occasions in the past in helping to solve labour troubles and it may well be that Accountants in India will be able to assist in this matter in the future. It is therefore desirable for us to keep abreast of the times in connection with labour legislation and developments. Successful Accountants should endeavour not to restrict their activities entirely to their professional work but to study what is going on in commerce and trade generally, so that they may be able to advise upon matters of business which do not perhaps fall within the strict ambit of the profession.

The report was adopted.

NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT IN SUBURBS

A public meeting was held in Vile Parle on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. C. D. Barfiwalla, when a resolution was unanimously passed that in view of the recent Privy Council decision denying the right of the Government for Non-agricultural assessment in Vile Parle and Juhu, the Government should abide by its written undertaking given through Mr. Cowan I.C.S. the Salsette Development Officer in 1917, and discontinue the further levy of this assessment in these suburbs and refund to the respective land-owners the amounts hitherto recovered on account.

The meeting also appointed as committee with power to co-opt additional members, to consider the question of abolition, modification, or transfer of this assessment to the local self-government authorities, and invited all other suburbs to co-operate with the committee on this subject. The following members are appointed on the committee:—Mr. Mahant, Mr. S. N. Hate, Mr. V. V. Bhadkamar, Mr. K. K. Vaidya (Secretary), Mr. Leo Rodrigues, Mr. S. S. Naik, Mr. C. D. Barfiwalla, Mr. Shantaram N. Patil, Mr. Nowroji M. Dumasja, Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, and a representative of the Local Self-Government Institute of the Bombay Suburban District.

A RAILWAY FATALITY

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, April 14.

A fatal train accident is reported to have occurred to a police constable named Pirsab, who was posted on special watch duty on the railway line near the "home signal" at Surat Station when the special train carrying the Simon Commission members was to pass this place on Friday last.

It appears Pirsab was sitting near the railway line at about 5 p.m. awaiting the arrival of the special train and watching the up-parcel train which was just then leaving the Surat Station. In the meantime the 15-down Frontier Mail train was approaching the station limits on the line by the side of which Pirsab was sitting, and he was knocked down by the engine causing instantaneous death.

ECONOMIC POSITION OF GERMANY EARLY IN 1929

Continued from page 16.

lue of the savings considered as an economic asset; but the capital thus accumulating is mainly used for the purpose of combating the housing shortage, and however much we may approve of such use on social grounds, it cannot be said to promote ends that are exclusively productive ones. The funds thus provideo are made up of numerous tiny contributions; and there is no machinery in existence that could be used to make them available for the capital requirements of industry, agriculture or the carrying trade, which must continue to obtain the money needed by them by borrowing abroad, thus increasing the cost of production by the addition of an interest charge, this being the principal cause of the slump, the existence of which has now become apparent to all.

THE REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

Before we go into details concerning the matters just referred to, it may be advisable to discuss the lines along which the reparation problem ought to be handled so as to make its solution economically satisfactory.

The treatment of this problem can only be said to have any relation to economic demands if all political motives are resolutely and honestly excluded from it, and if the investigation entirely confine itself to matters of taxation and currency, because these are at the root of the whole problem. From this cosideration it follows that a number of unprejudiced experts should be asked to draw up their recommendations and that the Governments appointing them should be required to supply them with any information they may want. If this course is adopted, and if it is sincerely intended to make the investigation a success, there can be no doubt that the experts will propose a considerable diminution of the annual payments to be made by Germany and that they will recommend the provision of an adequate period transition between now and the coming into force of the full effect of the recommendations, the so-called "breathing space" provided for under the Dawes Plan having proved completely inadequate.

BAD PROCEDURE.

That such is true, can not be disproved by reference to the fact that the country was able to find the funds required) thanks to the imposition of a crushing burden of taxes and that their transfer was made possible by the co-operation of the international money markets; because the country's ability to find the money had to be heavily paid for in the shape of the resulting shortage of capital, whilst the transfer of the funds could only be effected by means of considerably increasing the country's foreign indebtedness—a procedure which, in not too distant a future, is bound to defeat its own ends. Even now it has been ascertained that the high rates of interest have seriously upset the normal equilibrium of the body economic and that only those undertakings are capable of maintaining their finances intact whose organisation and constitution permit them to pass the abnormal extra charges on to the finishing industries and, in the long run, to the consuming public. But it is obvious that such methods can only be employed until the resulting diminution of the purchasing power of the public automatically stops it.

ANTI-INDIAN MOVES IN BURMA

(Continued from page 6.)

the authorities have adopted in recent years may also briefly be mentioned. Obstacles have been put in the way of the Indian aspirants to the Government service, the legal profession and even the University career in Burma. It has been the practice for some time past to insist on a strict proof of domicile in Burma and a good knowledge of the Burmese language as an indispensable requisite. Neither domicile nor good knowledge has been defined. In spite of persistent agitation to have these restrictions defined at least so that candidates may know what is expected of them, no definition is yet forthcoming. The reason is obvious, namely, to keep out Indians from every desirable walk of life in Burma even while it is a province, a pucca Governor's province, of British India. When Burma is separated and made into a crown colony, the position of Indians, who number a million approximately, would become intolerable. Is it too much to ask that patriotic leaders should pay some attention to the problem of Indians in Burma before it is too late?

WHICH IS GREATER INCENTIVE FOR ACTION?

An interesting debate was held in St. Andrew's High School Hall, Bandra on Sunday. Mr. Peter Netto supported by Mr. R. D. Pereira, I.M.E., and Mr. Charles Pereira representing the Varsity Circle, proposed that "The hope of reward rather than the fear of punishment is a greater incentive for action." Miss Ethel D'Lima supported by Miss Tessie D'Lima and Mr. A. Sewjee successfully opposed it.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to Mr. Paul A D'Souza the chairman.

[illegible] Comedies on behalf [illegible] Circle thanked the Association for the friendly debate they just had and hoped they would have many more in the future.

Mr. Daulatrai U Desai, B.S.C. (London) A.C.G.I. the son of Capt [illegible] Desai M. D. of Valed is declared by the Civil Service Commission to have passed the Competitive examination in Railway Engineering Traffic Transportation and Commercial branches.

TABLOID HISTORY

Mr. Thomas Jay gives in the "Sunday Despatch", London, the following little details about some prominent historical figures:—

Nero: An old Roman gentleman. Teacher of the violin. Committed arson and hurried away for the benefit of his health.

Caesar: A Roman general. Died suddenly from an overdose of dagger in the throat.

Columbus: A famous navigator. Discovered America and did it on purpose. Was later granted a free pardon.

Cabot: Being like Columbus fond of a joke he also discovered America. Tried to hush it up but failed.

Helen of Troy: Some flapper.

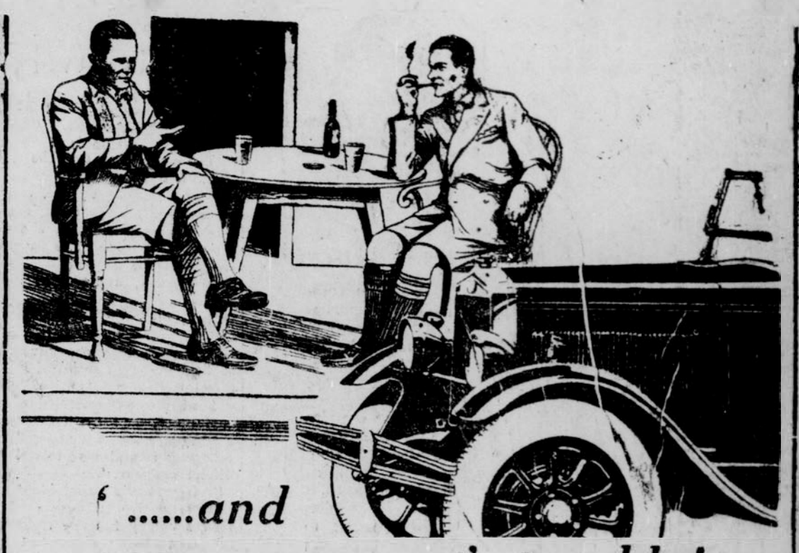
Guy Fawkes: Tried to dissolve Parliament by distinctly novel method.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks: D. O.R.A.'s papa.

King Henry VIII.: Holder of the Lonsdale Belt for Marriage Marathon at all weights.

London.—Seven new cases of smallpox were reported in London on Sunday making a total of 17 new infections since Friday last.

A bulletin regarding the King's health states that His Majesty continues to make satisfactory progress. Rheumatism in the right shoulder yielding to treatment.—Reuter.



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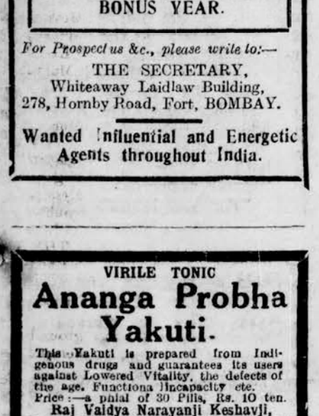

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HOLLYWOOD DRESSES BADLY

—:o:—

Overdressing is the Rule Among the Stars

For no particular reason other than a passion for argument, I feel impelled to challenge the statements that Hollywood is fast becoming the fashion capital of the world.

These statements increase in frequency and are good for prolonged disputes among ladies of the screen during those intimate waits between shampoos, marcels, fittings and the first and second cups of tea.

Although my heated interest indicates no personal issue, it being my custom to shop at bargain sales, and thank God for the invention of the £1.95 sweater, clothes as an abstraction will render any 'femme' garrulous. Hence it gives me keen delight to say, to whomever will listen, that of all the wealthy communities in America, I think Hollywood is the worst dressed.

This refers to Hollywood in its unprofessional moments— on the Boulevard, at Montmartre, the Biltmore, the theatre, on the tennis court links. With a few exceptions, the clothes used before the camera are not subject to conventional jurisdiction. Drama may be legitimately expressed in the exaggerated line of a gown, a mood made more definite by an expressive frock. The beauty of a tableau created by a period gown is well worth the sacrifice of smartness. This thesis concerns, in the main, the off-screen clothes of feminine Hollywood. Thus writes Margaret Reid in "Picture Play."

A LOST ART.

That the Boulevard manifesto carries little weight with its Eastern rival, New York, was impressed upon me at the opening of a revue there. New York was turning out in its gala raiment. In the row behind me two women discussed, in audible tones, the appearance of each new arrival. Their comments were generally approving, until one of them drew the other's attention to the unusual shade of blue worn by a girl just entering.

"Oh, I don't like that one," the other replied. "See all the furbelows. She looks like a movie actress."

Simplicity is a lost art in Hollywood. The principal reason is that the majority of our actresses at all times dress as for the camera. Gowns that look bewitching in the soft-focused reaches of the extravagant set, look more than silly in the crowded confines of Montmartre at high noon. Gowns that are strictly for picture are no more adaptable to the private routine of stars than to the use of stenographers, who try to copy them for £17.50.

SLAVES OF FASHION.

Right here is the time for rebel cries of "Why should women be slaves to the mode of the moment, and follow it like sheep? Why should a woman lose her individuality, instead of dressing to suit her type, no matter what the mode?"

My reply is, "Where would be the fun? You'd find a style to suit your type and go on repeating it, in dull monotony, to your black taffeta and lace-cap days. Go ahead, kill me, but I believe in meek submission to the dictates of Chanel, Lanvin, and their compatriots. You can't tell me that the feminine pulse, the world over, doesn't quicken a bit at the advance showings of what next season's styles will be. Most of us would far rather be spoken of as smartly dressed than pretsily. For the rest, it is my contention that in every passing vogue may be found something becoming to every type. Few, very few, of us are strong-minded enough to declare open war, and resolutely dress according to type. Even fewer of those few are beautiful enough to get away with it.

We are speaking in generalities, with occasional catty examples, just for fun.

Now for comparison of fashions with what is seen along our Boulevard. To begin, the waistline, as you know, perished ignominiously two years ago. That is, everywhere except in Hollywood. Here it prevails, even predominates. Even coats, if they are not gored to fit and reveal the form, have tight, little belts. This can be traced, circuitously, back to the era of the movie flapper with the Mack Sennett figure. Nothing is so flattering to youthful contours as the brief, straight-line dress, belted tightly just a trifle above the natural waistline. The hair was boyish-bobbed and wind-blown, hats 'cloche' and rakish. At the time this mode began there was a recognized waistline, so this exaggeration was legitimate—and they did look cute, those first flappers.

HOLLYWOOD FLAPPERS.

Long since, however, the waist has been abandoned for more unusual lines, and still the Hollywood flapper stays, increasing in such profusion as to institute a tiresome uniform. Take nineteen of any twenty studio flappers, line them up face to the wall, or for that matter, facing you, and I defy you to distinguish one from another. All meticulously the same—high-belted dresses, no sleeves, tight coats trimmed, may be, with the 'passe' monkey fur, small hats still sliding off the back of the head, although that chapeau custom is a two-year-old memory.

A recently added offense to æthetics in this type, is the present coiffure. Greta Garbo has a lot to account for. It's her fault. Greta's shoulder-length bob is beautiful—on her. But Greta's bob on our flappers, dressed in the aforementioned fashion, is little short of droll. They wear it, anyway, hanging untidily down to their shoulders. Below their little hats it makes long, indeterminate fringe around their necks. "Garboor nothing" is their battle cry. The outcome is, in all cases the latter.

ARRESTING STARS.

Another type we harbor is the ingenue—or quaint. And how quaint! This genus wears the good, old, tight bodice and full skirt, in the evening the skirt being long and voluminous. They wear huge, floppy hats, with roses on the under brim, and now and then the brim is a conspicuous poke in shape. Believe it or not, some of them wear gingham, and their hair in long curls. One little player even wears a narrow, satin ribbon around her wrist, with a tiny bunch of fresh flowers tucked in it. She looks adorable. They all do. And extremely dowdy.

Then there is the picturesque. This is adopted by the taller, more arresting stars. Here we find the tricorn hats, the half-length veils, the very low necks, the indiscriminate drapes and laces. At any rate, it is encouraging to note that in the last few months long skirts are being confined to evening gowns. Before that they were quite likely to appear at bridge luncheons. This type is gorgeous, eye-filling. It attracts instant attention. But it is highly dramatic, and consequently incongruous at anything so undramatic as a conventional soiree.

Also still with us is the siren, the vamp. Sinuous, black-haired wenches, hoping to catch the eye of casting directors, follow this bent. Rouge is discarded, eyes extremely darkened, face whitened, lips reddened. And now, whoopee for the clothes! Clinging, revealing, black satin in midsummer, engulfing furs whenever possible, heavy jewelry at all times, astonishing cigarette holders. Strongly perfumed, brilliantined coils of hair, narrowed eyes. Mystery—mystery at any cost, even though no one cares to solve it. With the gradual change of the old order, this type is slowly dying out, though still evident.

The cult of the individualists has an important position in the local parade. These ladies are indefatigable in their inventiveness. They take the current mode and then carefully oppose it in every detail. They wear what no one else would, and as often as possible introduce little originalities no one ever thought of before. Anything, everything, different is worth their experiment. Of them all, only one, whom I shall mention later, experiments successfully.

The answer to this disregard of seasonal edicts, for dressing according to type and not fashion, is right here. The majority of our actresses fall into one or another of the above categories. Some of them look ravishing, some look absurd, none looks smart.

NOT A JOY FOR EVER.

Hollywood modistes have learned the nuances, or lack of them, of Hollywood wardrobes. Subtlety is practically unknown. Types are so accentuated as to render every garment a costume. The most obvious feature is that all clothes reveal to varying degrees the figure. I will admit that the Hollywood figure is a thing of beauty and a joy, but not quite forever. Interest in it becomes lethargic when it is in prepetual evidence, even in coats and sports clothes.

Eastern visitors find it almost impossible to shop here. Everywhere the stock is, naturally, of that type calculated to supply local demand. Shoes, especially, present a problem. Long discarded by the rest of the country, our standard last is still the awkward, round-toed short vamp. Generally this is used in satin, with a cut-low fastening the straps over the instep. Not one shop in Hollywood carries the natural-vamp last.

Our one advantage is the easy informality for people who like it. Sweaters and skirts at dinner, and chiffon or satin dinner dresses at lunch, are accepted and frequent. Gloves are almost unknown. Hats may be be worn, or not. Tennis clothes at the theatre, afternoon dresses on the links. Even, as in the instance of Clara Bow, an orange bathing suit at a conference of studio executives.

WORST DRESSED WOMAN.

There are many who, technically, underdress. By that I mean those who wear the plainest and most conservative clothes practically all the time. These have the law of comfort on their side, and the charm of attractive sports-wear.

From one point of view Greta Garbo is probably the worstdressed woman in Hollywood. She doesn't give a whoop for sartorial competition. She puts on what is nearest to hand, demanding of it only comfort. It bores her to dress to suit an occasion, she seldom does. I suppose she does dress badly, but it is the long, languid Garbo body inside the clothes that counts, so who cares what the clothes are? Underdressing is negative; the positive error is overdressing.

I remember a Mayfair dance at which Thelma Todd wore her hair, for some dark reason, drawn to one side of her head, and twisted into the form of a huge horn-of plenty. Thelma is one of the individualists. Apparently another of their order is the beautiful Greta Nissen who, at a theatre opening, wore a Dutch cap of metal lace.

Only Jetta Goudal is a successful individualist. She, the exception proving the rule, has the face and manner of an exotic. Wisely she designs every detail of her wardrobe to frame this. Usually she looks startling, but accurately effective. Now and then her toilet hovers on that far side of bizarre which is outlandish.

Billie Dove is so depressingly beautiful that nothing else really matters. But at the fourth or fifth rapt glance, one notices that she is always gowned as if for the camera. There is something a trifle too tableau about her clothes—gorgeous but away from the Kleigs, not in picture.

The tight-bodiced, "bouffant," tulle-skirted evening dress—four out of every five have it!—is apparently here not only to stay, but to predominate. Some of them are delicious confections. Sally Rand, among others, never appears in anything else, whether it is dinner, dance or theatre. But this really lovely model has brought about a deplorable innovation. Unadaptable as it is to the ordinary evening coat, and shawls being mysteriously out of favour, the newest thing is to wear with it a short, satin jacket resembling nothing so much as a bed jacket. At times this is even trimmed with smething of suspiciously marabou appearance.

SISTERS IN SMARTNESS.

At this point, unable to restrain myself any longer, I give thanks for the presence along our Boulevard of Corinne Griffith. Corinne looks at all times, like those impeccable ladies in the fashion plates. Her clothes are a trifle in advance of the last word, but never startling. The details are always faultless, but never fussy. In a town where clothes are insistently arresting, Corinne, dressing like Paris and New York, arrests more attention than any of them.

Sisters in smartness to Corinne are Lilyan Tashman, Gloria Swanson, Alice Joyce, Aileen Pringle, and perhaps Norma Shearer, Florence Vidor, Gwen Lee, and Hedda Hopper. A very few others complete the list of those who would look at home on Figfth Avenue or the Rue de la Paix.

As for the widely criticized screen warobes. One glaring error on the part of directors, should they be shooting a fashionable French interior, is their insistence that their Frenchwoman be portrayed as having long hair, intricately arranged, and long gowns with trains. One glance at a Parisian magazine should serve to rid the directors of this delusion.

At one time, all heroines on a journey wore long, floating veils attached to their hats. All rich matrons over forty still wear tiaras and dog collars. Society heroines look like chorus girls, and dowagers look like queens.

The cause at the bottom of this was that movies began as tales told to children. Wardrobes were designed to fit Tillie the Toiler's notion of fashions among the Four Hundred. The condition has continued, most of the time, unduly. The real-life aristocratic dame and damsel, if confronted with the wardrobes dispalyed by their cinema contemporaries, would put them away for the next fancy-dress ball. Occasionally emphasis in a gown lends emphasis to the dramatic import of a scene, but only occasionally.

But when, as is customary around these parts, that emphasis is retained, outside the studio, one is pathetically grateful for Corinne Griffith, et—few though they are—al, for emphasizing no thing at all.

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" Petty Spitefulness of Morbid-minded Gossipmonger "

Reviewing "The Slaves of the Gods," Miss Mayo's new book Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer writes in th e"Hindu":—

We are children of splendour and flame,
Of shuddering also and of years,
Magnificent out of the dust we came,
And abject from the spheres.

Man has been thus vividly described by a wise poet and what is true of individual man is also true of communities and civilisations in their progress to their pre-destined goal by what is too often a zig-zag or spiral path. Sometimes they are over-weighted with the load of outworn customs, sometimes they succeed in violently shaking off the encrustations of tradition following the path of conscious reform even by a revolution. Adequately to judge of the significance of individual or racial life, one must be imbued with the spirit of comprehension and of sympathy as well as with intellectual acuteness and a capacity for indignation. So studied, a man or a race will appear to the world as an inevitable mixture of good and bad, of lofty aims and purposes together with back-sliding. Merely to abuse, merely to dissect, merely to point the finger of scorn is a facile task which no person who has the progress of humanity at heart will embark upon, because its only effect is to arouse fierce antagonism and it may sometimes even lead to the justification of what should not be defended. This is why the French philosopher has said that if you comprehend you will be ready to forgive: "Tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner."

How different from such a purpose, is the one that animates the latest production of Miss Katherine Mayo, "The Slaves of the Gods." Indeed, she makes no secret of her motives. She admits that without departure from truth the book might have been lightened by narratives showing happy graces. "Great and varied" she asserts, "is the bibliography of Hinduism's idealistic beauties." But she is determined, in her own words, to allot this volume to its mortal woes. Miss Mayo is not deficient in a good conceit of herself. She takes it almost for granted that the more glaring social evils inherent in Hinduism have during the past 18 months, that is presumably, since the appearance of "Mother India" engaged the attention of educated India and she insists that she has given much aid and impetus to the Hindu social reformer. This is true, but only in the sense in which mustard plaster works on the human frame by irritation. But surely, even Miss Mayo must have been aware of the strenuous and continuous work of social and religious reformers of which the earliest examples are Buddhism and Jainism and of which the recent history of the social and religious reform movements furnish notable examples. What Miss Mayo forgets is that we can forgive the wounds of a true friend like Sister Nivedita or Sir John Woodroffe, but cannot tolerate the petty spitefulness of morbid-minded gossips.

A TRAVESTY OF TRUTH.

At the outset it is necessary to recognise that Miss Mayo has brought to the discharge of her self-imposed and unpleasant duties some undoubted gifts. Her industry has been prodigious and reminds one of those anxious toilers who endeavour to wash and scrutinise the sediments in a river-bed for nuggets of gold, the only difference being that the gold-washer is intent on finding out a thing of beauty and value, whilst Miss Mayo ranges thigh and low, examines statistics and speeches for discovering the unlovely. Miss Mayo is very clever. Not only has she availed herself of somewhat unbalanced writings and speeches of those who, either out of a real desire for reform or out of political motives, purposely draw attention to the dark side of the picture, but she has invoked in her aid isolated and sombre passages from the utterances or books of persons like Dr. Besant, Mr. Krishnamurthi, Mr. K. Natarajan, Lala Lajpat Rai and one Brahmasri Natesa Sastri whose talents and writings are much more known to Miss Mayo than to the majority of his countrymen. It is neither a grateful nor a profitable endeavour to follow such a procedure.

What a travesty of Western civilisation and Western life would be produced by following a similar method! Would it be right on a survey of the very carefully documented books of Judge Lindsay fully-packed with official statistics to say that school boys and school girls between the ages of 15 and 20 in Amreica live a life of promiscuous sexuality? Would it be just to treat Mr. Upton Sinclair's "Oil" and "Boston" as a real reproduction of Western commercial life or as a correct exposition of the futility and sordidness underlying Western philosophy and social science? Would it be proper to deduce from the bill recently introduced by Lord Buckmaster in Parliament that it is a common practice for English girls to marry before they attain maturity of body and of mind? Would it be charitable or even tolerable to take advantage of Police Court Reports in England and say that the slumming and the drunkenness which lead to horrible cases of unnatural vices and of rape and incest are features which represent normal England? Shall we be justified in referring to the horribly indecent advertisements on page after page of Continental newspapers? Do we not know that the average Frenchman is not the monster of iniquity which even some French novelists picture him to be? I have before me a copy of "London Life", packed with libidinous and suggestive stories advertising itself as a wonderful collection of snappy pictures and short stories, and full also of details of nerve tonics and capsules to excite jaded appetites. Shall we be right to deal with it as a picture of the natural life led in London? I have also before me two magazines published in Paris "Vie Parisienne" dated the 9th March, 1929 and "Le Sourire," dated the 13th March, 1929. Whole pages in these magazines are devoted to advertisements of houses with all "modern comforts," where "unique sensations" and (relations mondames, in other words, sexual sensations) can be obtained through the good offices of ladies whose names and addresses are given and who are described as anxious and willing to confer the benefits of their society between 2 p.m., and 3 p.m. on persons at rates specified in the magazine. In one issue of a French paper there are 260 descriptions of such houses. Similar open advertisements can be discovered in German, in Austrian and in Italian magazines and more veiled notices in English papers. Would it not be grossly defamatory of European civilisation to argue from these phenomena or from recent happenings with regard to solicitations in London public streets that modesty and virtue are rare in Europe? Those who know the vitality and the dynamic character of Western life and civilisation will realise how grossly unfair to the West would be any deduction from these phenomena.

And yet this kind of analysis is just what has been attempted by Miss Mayo.

MISS MAYO'S STORIES.

The book consists of a series of "true" stories illustrative of various aspects of Hindu life and profusely emphasised by quotations from authors like those already referred to. Let us take a few examples. "The Widow" is the story of a girl widow segregated in a mud hut cast aside by he rrelations and forced to beg for her food. The one garment which she wears is forcibly removed from her by the followers of Mahatma Gandhi because the saree she wears is not made of khaddar and she is left naked. The lot of the Hindu widow is often by no means enviable, but those of us who have read the "Well of Loneliness" and certain American Books know that the lot of the old maids under other civilisations is not one of delight. Can anyone, however, think that the picture of this widow's life is anything like the reality? Those who are aware of the instinctive reverence for women and respect for woman's modesty that is exhibited by the humblest in India would have even under high political excitement not treated as normal such brutality as is evidenced by the forcible removal of the sole garment possessed by a woman. If such a case there was, can it be construed to be an ordinary feature of Hindu life or an isolated instance of cruelty and brutality?

There is another story "Why they don't tell." A young girl thrown by an elderly husband out of a high window has broken her neck. The girl was not even ten years old and the suggestion is that an operation had been performed on the girl for the purpose of enabling her to yield to the advances of the aged husband. He was not satisfied and he threw the girl out of the window. Can those who know India believe this as a fair or true picture?

"In the Brahmin's House": This is a picture of a Brahmin's house. All day long the women worship the family idols, oversee the preparation of meals, nibble sweets, chew betels and spit the red juice against the walls. Is the last touch of pictures a faithful picture of scrupulously clean life led by the average Hindu who takes a long time to reconcile himself to certain Western practices and to whom daily bath and scrupulous meatness are an article of faith? Are not Indian women much more than a painted doll and have they not in innumerable instances proved themselves to be capable administrators of the house and even the State, literary artists, and exponents of practical idealism? What has this critic to say of persons like the Begum of Bhopal and the Junior Maharani of Travancore from whom she quotes and who have had equally eminent forbears? Alamelu, the girl of 10 or 11, is married as the 4th wife of her elder sister's husband's brother. Is this normal?

"The Under-Dog" describes the performance of Chatterji, M. D., trained in Europe who allows a fever-ridden young outcaste child to lie in the compound over the edge of a large open drain because Chatterji would not bring him into the hospital. Is this a just picture of the average Indian medical man and his outlook upon Indian society?

To examine in detail the noisome pictures of decadence, of cruelty and of immorality drawn in these pictures has been a matter of poignant pain. One may grant that such cases as Miss Mayo has portrayed may have happened. Alas, thoughtlessness and cruelty and the weight of out-worn customs are painfully true things. But to bring these into prominence as things which are otherwise than isolated or exceptional is to rummage in the gutter and proclaim the results as illustrative of life as a whole. Far be it from me to deny, for a moment that Hindu socity has to purge itself of many abuses and ills. Historical reasons have led to the survival of many customs which like the purdah or early marriage or certain aspects of the caste system are now handicaps and obstacles to progress. Vice and immorality are, alas, always with us and have to be eradicated: but reform and regeneration must come from understanding, from sympathy, from gentle discourse. So far as "Mother India" and "The Slaves of the Gods" are concerned, the methods adopted by the writer are such as would produce a revulsion of feeling and perhaps stand in the way of readjustment and reform. The circumstances attendant on the production of these books and the moment chosen for their appearance are both suspicious and indicative of some motive which is not wholly worthy. It is a thousand pities that an undoubted talent for portraiture and description and phenomenal industry have been utilised for flagellation and laceration rather than the application of a much-needed balm to undoubted wounds.

AMANULLAH AND THE MAGIC BOX

"Prophet's Cloak" which Turned his Opponents into Supporters.

—:o:—

Amanullah's resources and the chances of his success in the expected fight with Baccha-i-Sakau were discussed with a "Statesman" reporter by Mr. M. Obeidullah, a mining engineer, who has just arrived in Calcutta from Afghanistan. Mr. Obeidullah was in the service of the Afghan Government for two years and was stationed for twelve months at Kandahar. He left Kandahar on March 24 and arrived in India via Chaman and Quetta.

Mr. Obeidullah explained why Amanullah had managed to obtain sufficient support to enable him to undertake the march to Kabul. According to him, the explanation is furnished by the religious superstition of the Durranis.

"When Amanullah first arrived in Kandahar," said Mr. Obeidullah, "the people were not well-disposed towards him. For two months he tried his best to enlist their support and although help was promised nothing definite was done. Then in despair, he decided to proceed to Herat. In fact, on February 22, during the 'Jumma' prayers he actually made an announcement to that effect. At the same time, shrewd man that he is, Amanullah attempted to win the support of the people by appealing to their religious instincts. At the prayer meeting, after announcing his intention of proceeding to Herat, he stated that on Sunday, February 24, he would take out the 'Khirkai Shariff' (the Prophet's cloak) and display it to the people."

THE PROPHET'S CLOAK.

The Prophet's cloak explained Mr. Obeidullah is held in high veneration by the Afghans. For the last two hundred years it has lain in a shrine locked in a box and has seldom been seen by the people. The belief was held that a sinner could not open the box. On the appointed day some 50,000 to 60,000 people from the surrounding country flocked to Idgah, on the outskirts of Kandahar, to witness the display of the Prophet's relic.

In the meantime, in order to please the people, Amanullah had dismissed Abdul Karim Khan, The Governor of Kandahar and his brother, Brigadier Abdul Ali both of whom had become extremely unpopular.

"For two hours" added Mr. Obeidullah "Amanullah tried unsuccessfully to open the box, but eventually managed to do so, and held up the holy relic to the delighted gaze of the huge multitude. That day marked the turning-point in the fortune of Amanullah. The news regarding the display of the prophet's cloak spread far and wide and made a deep impression on the people. It was held as an indication that Amanullah would be successful in regaining the throne and if he succeeded, would punish those who did not espouse his cause. So the people began to flock to his standard.

SUPPORT FOR EX-KING.

"The effect of the relic incident," Mr. Obeidullah continued, "was remarkable. Even the Mullahs who were against Amanullah were reconciled to him. The different 'Khans' began to collect men and material for him and within about three weeks some 10,000 men had been enlisted."

Mr. Obeidullah estimated that eventually Amanullah will have an army of 50,000 men. Of these, 15,000 wkere already on the road to Kabul. Nine thousand marched out on March 24, the day he left Kandahar, and at Chaman, where he arrived on March 27, he was told by traders who had arrived that day from Kandahar that Amanullah had started for Kabul with another 6,000 men. Many more, he estimated, will be collected on the way.

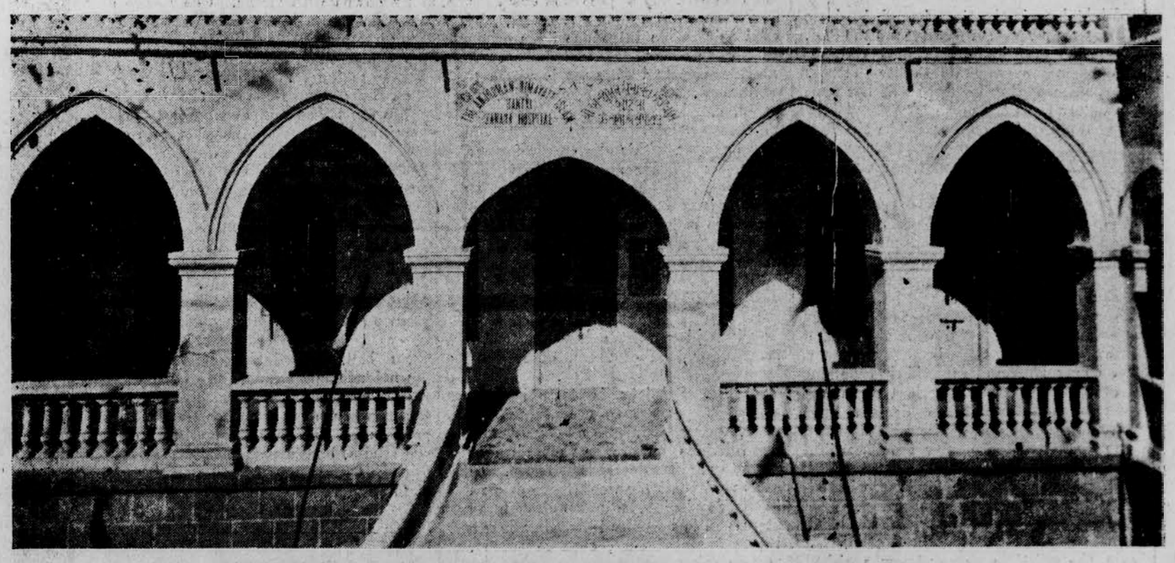
Mr. Obeidullah contradicted the report that the Ghilzais were unfriendly towards Amanullah and would not help him.

AMANULLAH'S ARMY.

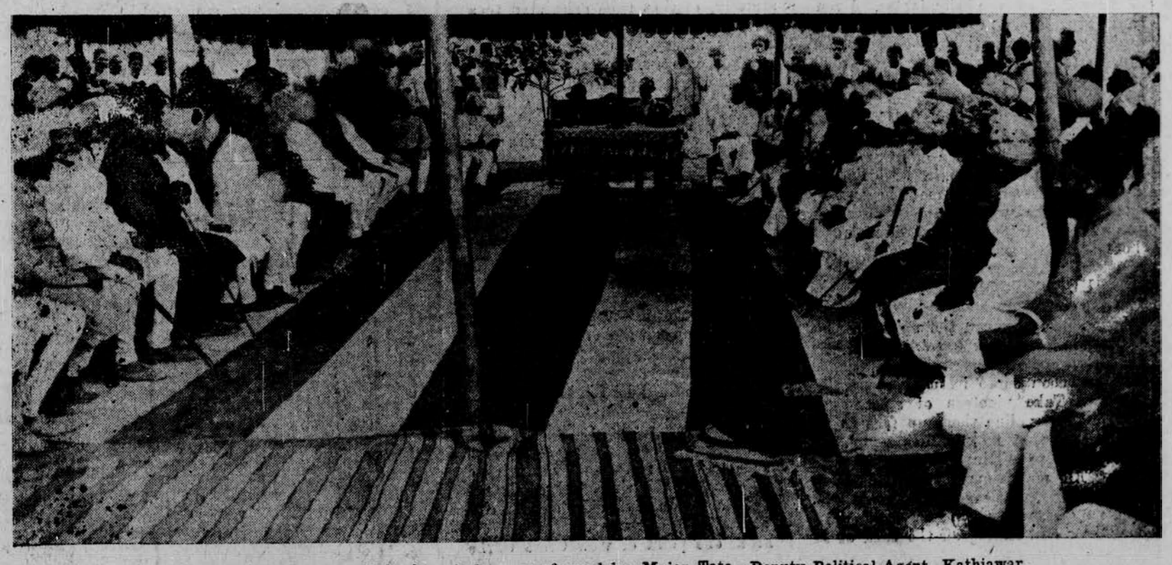
Mr. Obeidullah remarked that most of Amanullah's men were armed with Mauser rifles, while some carried Russian rifles which were already in stock at Kandahar. He had also a large number of machine guns, but no howitzers. The big guns purchased by Amanullah during his European tour were now in the hands of Baccha-i-Sakau, but were useless as there were no trained men to handle them.

In conclusion Mr. Obeidullah scouted the popular impression that Amanullah was being helped by Russia. "As a matter of fact," he added: "Amanullah is too shrewd to take any help from Russia which, as he knows, might lead to British intervention in Afghanistan's affairs."

ZANANA HOSPITAL AT BANTAVA



Front view of the Zanana hos pital, Bantava, erected by the An juman Himayet-e-Islam.



The opening ceremony of the hos pital was performed by Major Tate, Deputy Political Agent, Kathiawar.

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